Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

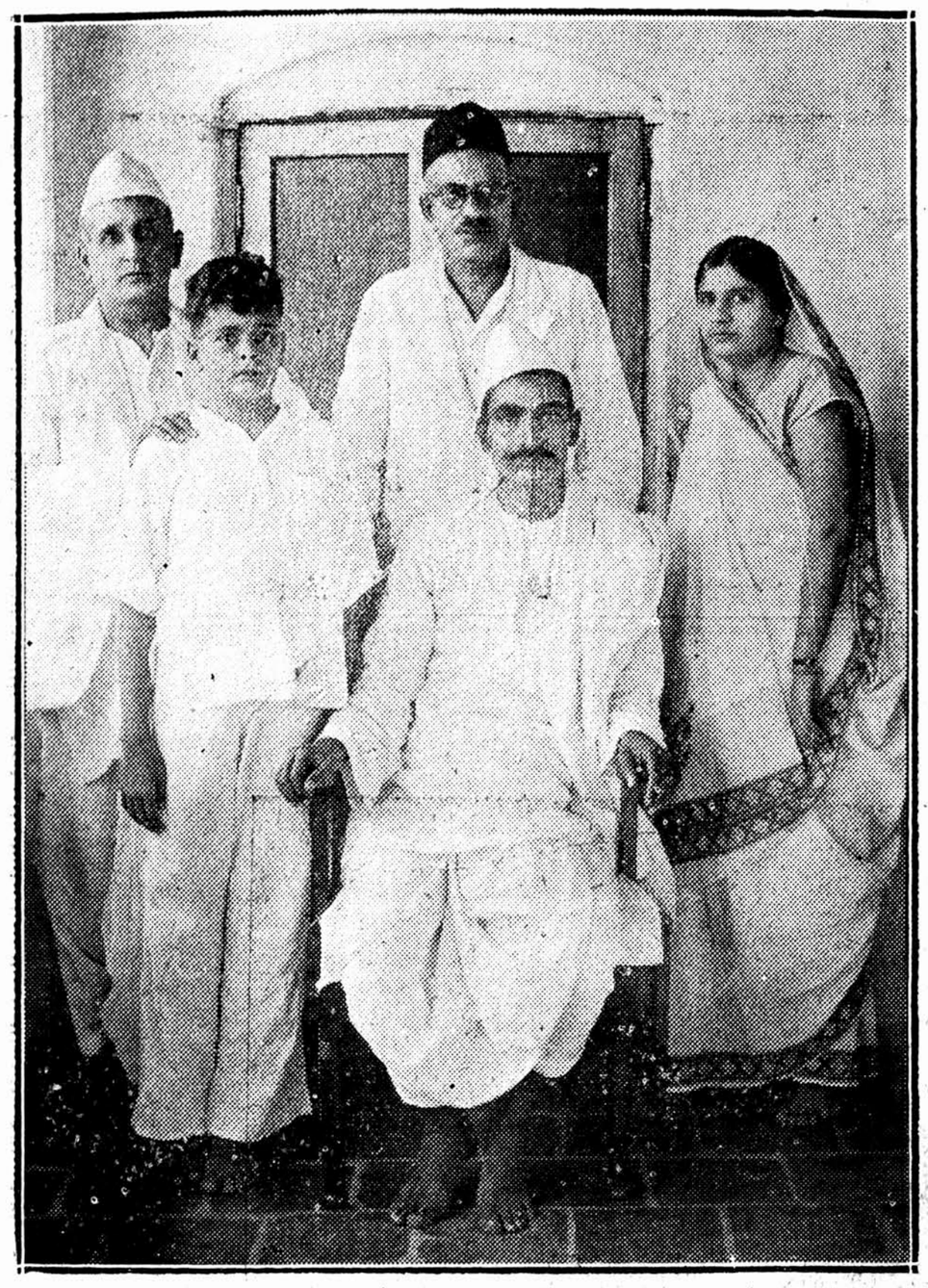
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 44 *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1935* PRICE: TWO ANNAS

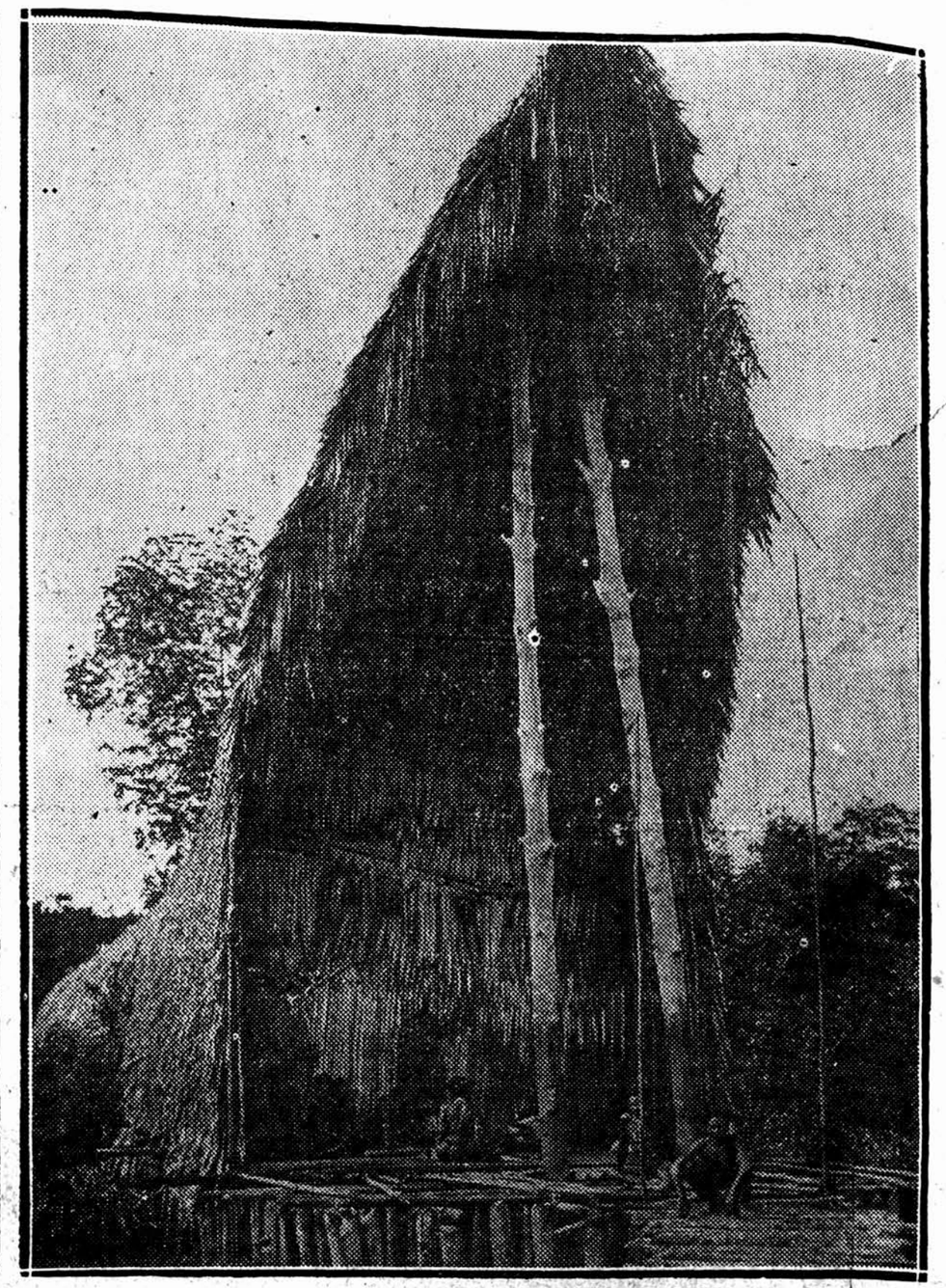
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Pals

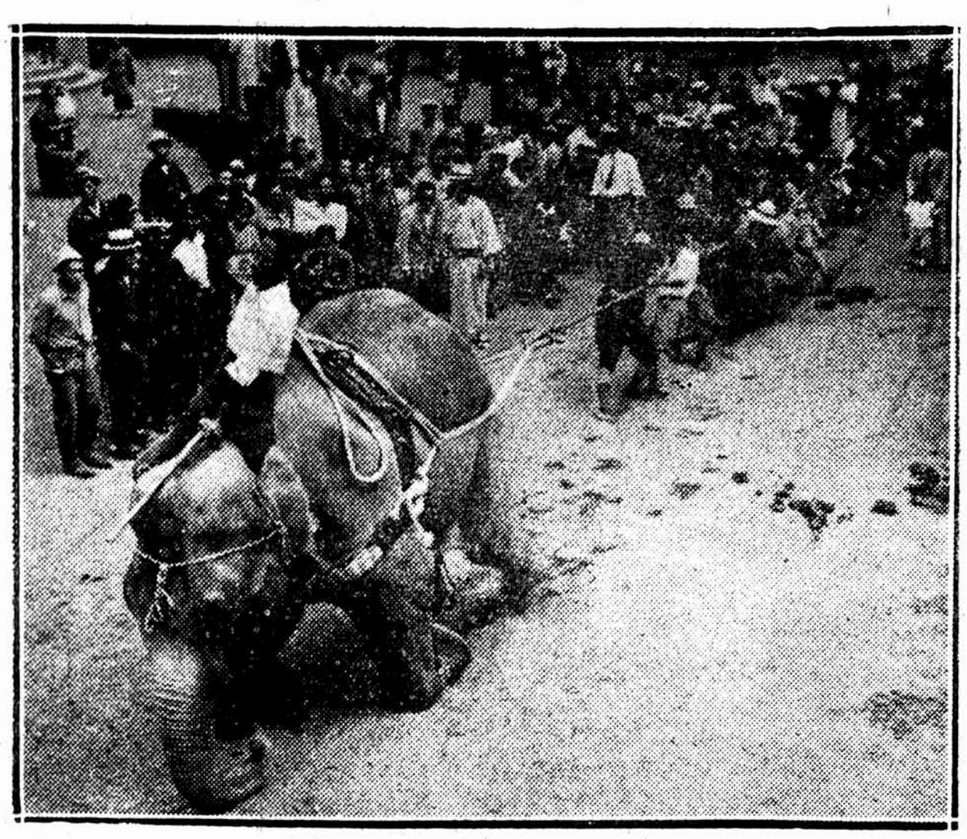
CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON TOUR



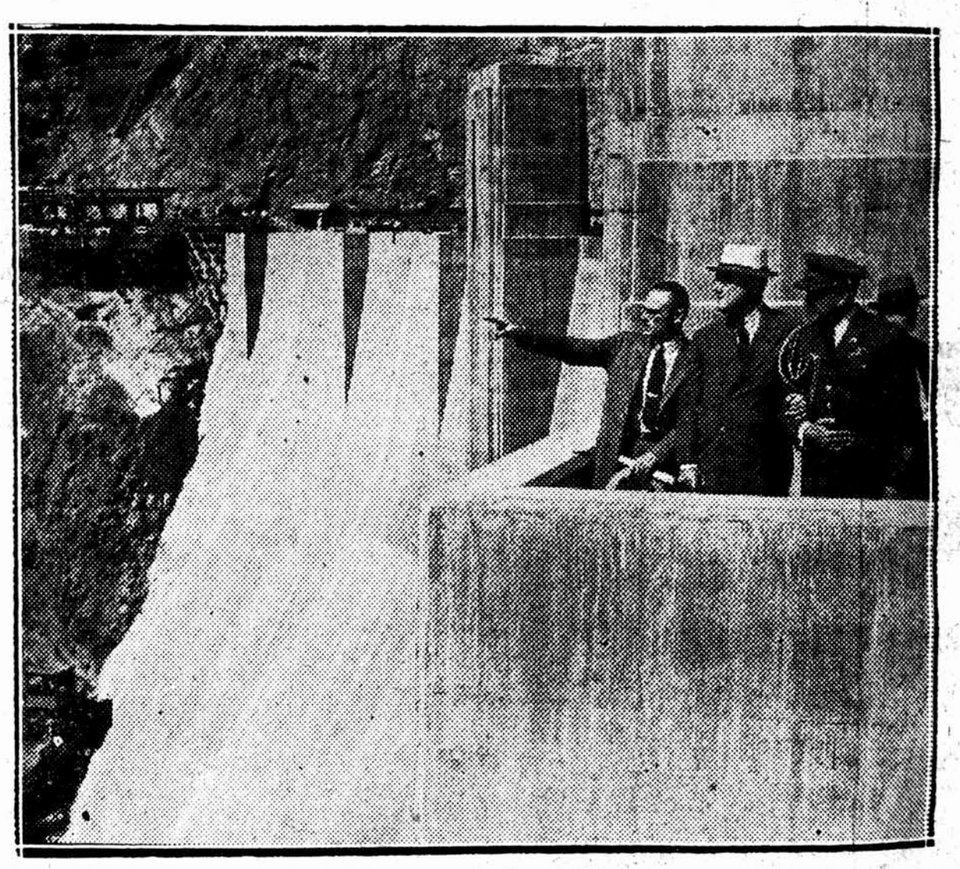
Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, was guest of Mrs. Padmavati Asher, during his recent visit to Tirupur. Mrs. Asher was imprisoned more than once during the last Civil Disobedience Movement.



A New Guinea tribal "Kavi" or hut, in which young men undergo a course of training before initiation into manhood.

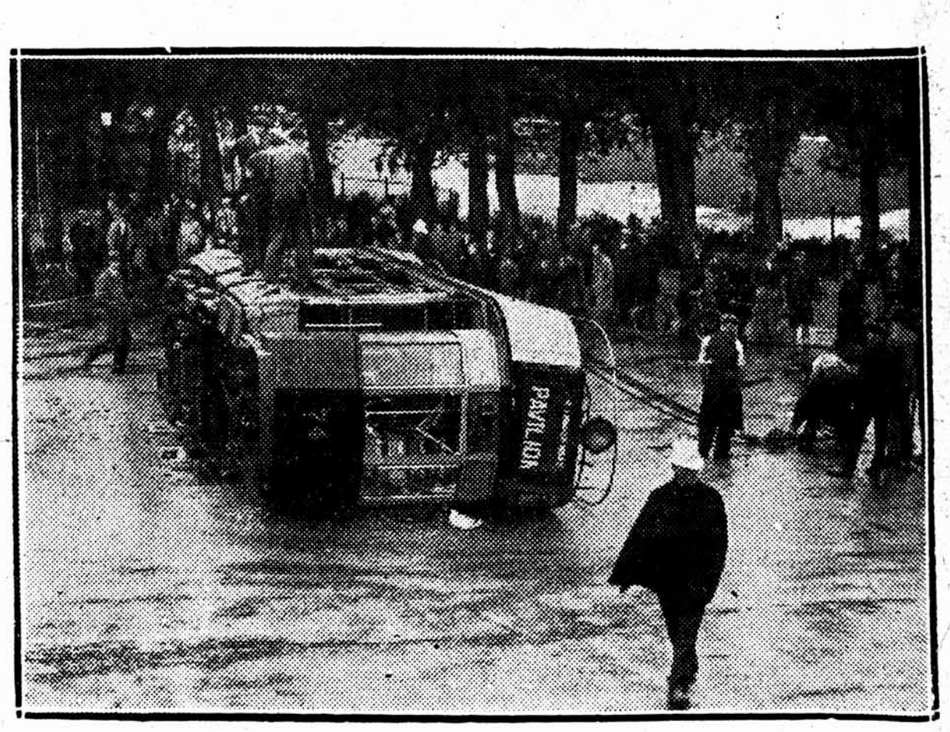


How many units of "man-power" make up one "elephant-power" unit? Photo shows an attempt made in Tokyo to probe the problem.



President Franklin Roosevelt participates in dedicatory exercises at Boulder Dam, just completed.

Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, veteran financier and Finance Minister of Japan, photographed with his grandchildren at his villa at Zushi.



One man was killed and about twenty-two injured, when a tram was blown over in a gale and overturned in Brighton.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

Sanctions To Be Enforced On Nov. 18

Canada To Tighten Italy's Stranglehold

MOVE FOR SPECIAL MANDATE?

Fall Of Makalle Denied Officially By Ethiopia

(Thrugh Reuter's Agency)

GENEVA, Nov. 2.

The enforcement of Sanctions is fixed for 18th November.

MOVE FOR SPECIAL MANDATE

The Belgian delegate is to propose that the Co-ordinating Committee do give a special mandate to Britain and France to try to solve the dispute within the framework of the League.

LAVAL'S FAITH IN LEAGUE

The Co-ordinating Committee unanimously adopted 18th November as the date for the enforcement of Sanctions, only Chile, making certain reservations. M. Laval reaffirmed his faith in League's ability to settle the dispute. He initiated conversations with Italy by virtue of the Franco-Italian Treaty of Friendship but nothing could be done outside the League.

REPORT OF FALL OF MAKALLE DENIED

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2.

The Ethiopian Government officially denies the report that Makalle has been occupied by the Italians.

Canada's Bombshell In Committee Of Eighteen

GENEVA, Nov. 2.

A threat to Italy's territorial operations more serious than the Abyssinian attack on her lines of communication is the latest development in the Sanctions situation. Canada, supported strongly by British, French and South African delegates, sprang a surprise in the Committee Eighteen, by proposing that exports, to Italy and Italian possessions, of oil and its derivatives coal, cast iron, and steel should be forbidden.

Italy neither produces coal necessary for running her transport and supply of ships, nor petrol essential for her tanks and planes for military activities. The Committee decided to refer the proposal to the Technical Committee, but as the attitude of non-member States is the one main factor in such a complex issue, no decision in the matter is likely to be reached before the middle of December.

HOARE-ALOISI POURPARLERS

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Sir S. Hoare had a 45-minute conversation with Baron Aloisi, this morning. It is learned Sir S. Hoare gave a frank exposition of the British position and again emphasized that while Britain was anxious for a peaceful settlement, there could be no question of any settlement over the head of the Emperor of Abyssinia, or not in accordance with the League Covenant.

It is understood no new basis or proposals exist which can be the subject of any useful negotiations at present, but the search for such a basis will be continued while both the Governments are anxious to counteract the false impression that there was any special dispute between England and Italy, largely created by bitter press campaign in Italy, and the presence of large Italian forces in Libya. If any method can be found of counteracting this impression, and lessening the tension it would be welcomed by both the countries.

Intense Reconnoitring

ROME, Nov. 2.

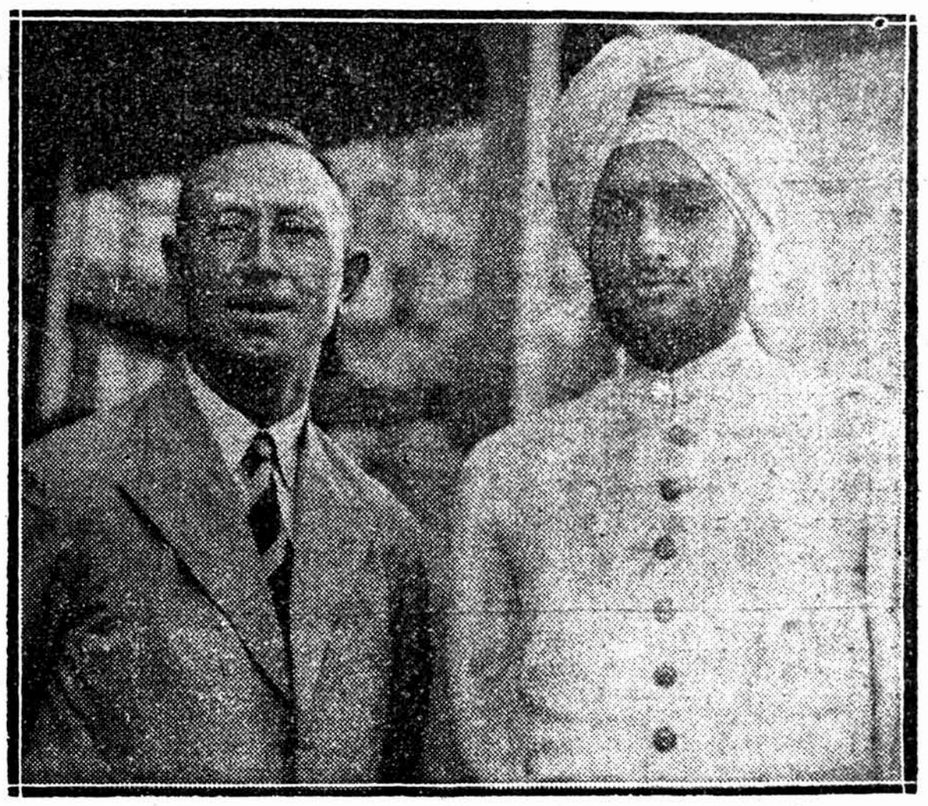
An official communique states Genl. De Bono telegraphs that intensive reconnoitring movements in the Harant-Gheralta zone are progressing with a view to the resumption of operations while the civil organisation in the occupied territories is continuing unremittingly.

VOLUNTARY DETACHMENTS.

In view of a large number of requests for enrolment by men in various regions in Tigre, voluntary detachments are formed even East of Tigre for surveillance of the territory.

Marshal Badoglio returned from East Africa this morning.

(Earlier Cables On Page 7)



H. H. the Yuvaraja of Patiala and the Captain of the Australian team snapped at Mole Station on Saturday.

Perth Test Match Ends In Draw

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Perth match between the M.C.C. team to Newzealand and West Australia ended in a draw.

Scores:—M.C.C. 266.

West Australia 232 and 23 for one.

Continuing their first innings, the home Team were all out for 232, Sims taking seven for 95 runs. The M.C.C. team went in again, and made 266, Parks scoring 51, Hardstuff 55 and Holmes 51. Ditchburn took three for 48 in the M.C.C.'s second innings.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier Cable on page 48)

Progress Of Salvage Work

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Information from Quetta indicates that systematic general salvage centres round the Ward No. 1. The property so far removed and returned to the owners from this ward alone for the period from the 7th to the 13th October amounts to Rs. 94,315.

The grand total of the property salved up to the 13th October is Rs. 17,61,449.

The number of human bodies removed uptil the date totals 686. —United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE CAN ENTER U. K.

Vienna Passport Valid For All European Countries

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The London correspondent of the "United Press" is reliably informed that the ban on Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's entry into the United Kingdom has now been raised. Now the passport issued to him by the British Consul in Vienna is valid for all European countries.

It may be recalled that when Sjt. Bose left for the continent, he was granted 'visa' which entitled him to travel in all European countries except Russia and Great Britain.—United Press.

Pt. Sharma Gagged

PATNA, Nov. 2.

Notice under section 144 has been served on Pundit Jadhunandan Sharma, restraining him from addressing public meetings in Jahanabad.—United Press.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Alleged Ill-treatment Of Girl

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Sensational revelations, alleging ill-treatment of a minor Muslim girl, were made to-day, by the Nagpada Police, in applying for remand of the girl to the Children's Home, at Umarkhadi, before Mr. P.L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The investigating officer, in applying for remand said that, he made the application acting under information given by an Urdu daily "Aftab," which published the story on October 29 that a Muslim girl had been bartered to a Jew, who ill-treated her.

Police disclosures showed that the girl was married to Aughus Phillips, a convert from Islam, whose Muslim name was Mohamed Akbar. The girl was stated to have been branded by his first wife. Phillips, whose resources had fallen short, was ill-treating the girl, who was being supported by a neighbour.

Pending further enquiries the girl was remanded to the Children's Home for a period of 14 days.

There was considerable excitement near the offices of the Burmah Shell Co., this afternoon at about 1-30 p.m., owing to an altercation between a Pathan money lender and the driver of a private motor car.

It appears that the Pathan had obliged the driver with a loan of money, which he demanded this afternoon. As the Pathan did not get any satisfaction from the debtor, it is alleged, that he kicked him below the belt. Whilst the altercation was going on, a large crowd collected and the vehicular traffic was, for some time, obstructed.

The driver became unconscious as a result of the kick and several onlookers went to the Police for assistance. Some constables from the Bazar Gate Police Station arrived and took into custody both the assailant and the victim.

Nanji Dhuda, who was arrested on Friday in the premises of the Girls' Friendly Society at Clare Road, which he had entered for alleged felonious purpose, was remanded to police custody for a fortnight when charged before Mr. P. L. Thacker at Mazagaon.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR AIR PASSAGES

Tata Plane Returns From Trivandrum On Friday Evening

The Tata plane which left Trivandrum on Friday morning arrived in Bombay at 5-25 p.m., 34 minutes later than the scheduled time. The slight delay was due to strong wind between Cannanore and Goa. The two passengers in the plane were Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who was interviewed said that the flight was very smooth and pleasant till Cannanore, but after leaving Cannanore, the plane encountered strong head winds. He said there was great enthusiasm in Travancore over the newly inaugurated service and there was heavy demand for passages both from Bombay and Trivandrum. He hoped that the service would be a great success.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

At a general meeting of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, held on Friday evening at the Cathedral Girls' School, Mrs. C. P. Blackwell and Mr. Harry Lyttler were appointed the first President and the first Vice-President respectively. Mr. Jules Craen was also appointed the first Musical Director.

The Society, which is to be registered under the Society's Registration Act, has been formed with a view to promoting and encouraging "good music" in Bombay by the "provision of a symphony orchestra, holding and giving concerts and recitals of orchestral, instrumental and vocal music and such other means as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of this object."

The meeting adopted the draft rules of the Society and appointed a managing committee with Mr. Mehli N. Metha as Honorary Secretary and Mr. P. A. Nariel-wala as Honorary Treasurer. One of the rules laid down was that every ordinay member should pay in advance a subscription of Rs. 10 per year.

Drop In Karachi Shipments To Italy

KARACHI: Nov. 2.

The contemplated imposition of Sanctions against Italy appears to be responsible for the reduction of shipments of cotton to Italian ports, from Karachi.

It is further reported that Italian orders, if accepted are executed with payment in advance.—United Press

44. MEDICAL.

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87. ASTROLOGERS.

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121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer." In bottles and on draught, available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" & "Green's." (2021).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Valuable Properties at Tardeo, Lamington Road, DeLisle Road, Dongri Street, Mahim, Fort and Poona (Bund Garden Road). Apply Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Churchgate Street. (1991).

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Congress Venue To Be Changed?

STORMY SCENES AT RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's Protest And Walk-Out

Executive Committee Dissolved

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

The possibility of a change in the venue of the next Congress session from Lucknow to Agra has arisen as a result of differences between a section of the Executive Committee of the Congress Reception Committee and the newly-formed Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee. The dispute concerns the membership of the Reception Committee.

TWO VIEWS.

With the Secretary of the Reception Committee, in a recent statement, expressed the view that those who were members of the Provincial Executive when the Reception Committee was constituted could form part of the latter's Executive Council, the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee decided at its meeting this morning that all new members should be on the executive of the Reception Committee, as also those old members who have now been ousted as a result of the wholesale change effected at Allahabad in the personnel of the Provincial Executive.

This decision did not find favour with a section of the Reception Committee whose meeting was held this afternoon behind closed doors to elect a Working Committee. Disorderly scenes were witnessed during a part of the proceedings, when members of rival groups came to blows, and some window panes were smashed. Swami Sampurnanand presided.

RAFI AHMED KIDWAI'S WALK-OUT

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kirwai, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, asked that the meeting be adjourned, as some new members of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee had not been admitted on it, in contravention of the decision arrived at by that body. He also announced that the Council was going to consider whether to take into its own hands all arrangements in connection with the Congress session or change the venue to Agra from where an invitation had been received. He then left the meeting followed by about 40 others.

WORKING COMMITTEE FORMED.

The proceedings continued amidst rowdy scenes and the meeting eventually resolved to form a Working Committee of 33 members

Executive Committee Dissolved

(LATER)—In view of the situation that has arisen as a result of the Secreary, Reception Committee, refusing to accept hte decision of the Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee regarding admittance of some members of the Council to the meeting, the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee and the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution withdrawing all powers conferred on the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Dr. Murarilal of Cawnpore, cancelling all arrangements so far made for constituting a Reception Committee, authorising the Council to take all powers in its hands and dissolving the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee and authorizing the President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, to take over charge from Dr. Murarilal and do other things in connection with holding the Congress session including change of venue if necessary.—A. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the 49th session of the Indian National Congress was held this evening. Swami Sampuranand presiding, when a Working Committee consisting of 33 members was elected.

Prominent amongst them are Messrs. Gobinballabh Pant, Purshotamdas Tandon, Sri Prakash, Acharya Kripalani, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Sampuranand, Mohanlal Saxena and C. B. Gupta.

The 10 remaining members of the Executive Committee were also co-opted. Mr. Ballabhdas Rustagi, a prominent banker of Lucknow, was elected treasurer.

Khadi Bhandar Strike Echo

(From A Correspondent)

Since June last trouble has been brewing in the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar. Then as a result of the intervention of Bhai Rajendraprasad and Mahatma Gandhi trouble was averted.

The assistant head salesman of the Depot (who is also a Secretary of the Khadi Bhandar Employees Union) Mr. Govind Vyas Bhat, has resigned his job.

It may also be noted that several employees of the Union were retrenched from service some time back. Among those on whom the axe fell was also Mr. Rathu Bhai Desai, the president of the Union who eventually resigned on the eve of retrenchment.

When previously Mr. Bhat tendered his resignation Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, the Secretary of the A. I. S. A. and Mr. Purushottam Kanji, the local secretary were successful in inducing him to withdraw the same and they gave him an assurance that the general grievances of employees would be redressed soon.

Patna, Nov. 2.—A youngman of 20 is alleged to have committed suicide by throwing himself before a moving train near Sheikhpura on the South Behar Railway yesterday.—United Press.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, Chairman of Reception Committee of Radical Political Conference which meets to-day in Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Educated Classes Urged To Realise Its Potentialities

"The Government have launched a policy of aggression against the co-operative movement under the apprehension or misapprehension that it may turn out to be a political movement. It is the duty of the educated classes in the country to realise fully the potentialities of the movement, to join the movement in increasing numbers, and to strengthen the hands of the co-operators at this critical juncture in the history of the co-operative movement," observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding over the All-India Co-operators' Day at the Servants of India Society Hall on Saturday evening.

Many well-known workers in the cause of co-operation participated in the function. With the singing of "Vande Mataram" the gathering dispersed.

MR. SUBEDAR'S FRIENDLY CRITICISM

A friendly criticism of the co-operative movement was made by Mr. Manu Subedar presiding over the All-India Co-operators' Day held under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. Subedar said that he had kept aloof from the co-operative movement because he felt that in the actual working of the Society the spirit of co-operation was lacking. He opined that the movement would not make any great progress in the villages unless and until the unlimited liability of members of the rural societies was replaced by limited liabilities, just as in the case of urban societies.

OLD OFFENDER PLEADS GUILTY

Theft Of Letters From Post Box

CALCUTTA, November 1.

Saleh Ibrahim, who was described as an old offender of Rangoon, pleaded guilty yesterday before the Hon. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to a charge of theft of 34 letters from the post box of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at the General Post Office.

Some of the letters were said to have contained cheques.

It was stated that Inspector Hamid, of the Hare Street Police, received information on Tuesday that the box in question had been opened with a duplicate key and the letters stolen. A watch was kept and, on the accused attempting to do the same thing on the following day, he was arrested.

The accused made a statement to the Inspector with the result that all the letters were recovered from a room in a rest house in Lower Circular Road where they had been secreted by him.

Orders were reserved for proof of previous convictions which the accused admitted.—A.P.

LIBERAL FEDERATION

Two Names Suggested For Nagpur Session

POONA, Nov. 2.

The local Deccan Sabha has recommended the names of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, and Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, ex-legal member of Madras Government for the presidentship of the forthcoming Liberal Federation session to be held at Nagpur next month.—United Press.

"Lokashakti" Served With Notices

POONA, Nov. 2.

Mr. S. D. Javdekar, printer, publisher and keeper of the "Lokashakti," a bi-weekly of the Maharashtra Congress Party, has been served with a notice to furnish a security of Rs. 4,000 under the Press Act for an article captioned "Genesis of a World War" that appeared in its issue of the 23rd September, 1935.

DEMAND FROM KEEPER OF PRESS ALSO

(Later).—A notice demanding security of Rs. 4,000, to be furnished before 4th instant, has been served on Sjt. Jawadekar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Lokashakti," and the keeper of the "Lokashakti" Press.—United Press.

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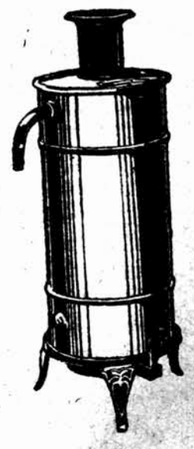

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INDIAN BAZAR

(See Page 10)

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Muslim: Shaban 6, 1351
Parsi: Ardibehesht 28, 1305
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Hightide: 4-16; 16-11
Lowtide: 10-40; 22-14
Radical Political Conference, Muzzaffarabad Hall, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, November 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

B.P.C.C. MONTHLY MEETING

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

The 44th annual prize distribution gathering will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SIDDHA RANJANI SABHA

"A General Body Meeting of the members of the Sidha Ranjani Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. P. C. Deb will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

B. P. PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Bombay Presidency Press Workers' Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at Jinna Hall, at 2 p.m.

SHRI MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA

The 20th general meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the lecture hall of the Premises of the institution at Gowalia Tank Road.

THE SUNSHINE CLUB

The second annual general meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. at the Club Homaya Building. Opposite Byculla Railway Station.

DR. CHANDULAL DESAI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Taroon Mandal Dr. Chandulal Desai will deliver a public lecture on "Youth and their duty" to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Bhagats' Bungalow Godhbunder Road, Vile Parle.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, November 5, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Inchanga" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th inst.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The following team will represent The Bohra Cricketers "A" team against the Karachi Bohra Gymkhana, on the former's ground at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

Mr. S. Vasi (Capt), H. A. Bhatri, S. Heptulla, E. S. Karachiwalla, J. Jani, E. A. Merchant, H. M. Motiwalla, S. M. Motiwalla, Y. M. Kopty, H. Nakhooda, H. Nomanbhoy, H. E. Kajiji, N. A. Kajiji, T. Doctor.

HERE'S AN IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS

Send your Relations and Friends the New Book "Hints and Tips about Most Things" compiled by Lina Battersby. Parks Price Rs. 1/8/- V.P.P. Re. 1/13. Kashmir House, Warden Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"China Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Zamana" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Let em Have it" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"She" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KNISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

BENGAL CLUB

"A condolence meeting will be held in the Club premises, Noble House, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. on the sad demise of Mr. J. K. Bachaspati, the Ex-Secretary and one of the founders of the Institute.

TO-DAY'S CO-OPERATORS' DINNER

At the Chhavani, Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle, Hoisting of Co-operative flag, at 9 a.m. Tea at 9-30 a.m. Music and Orchestra by Swami Samarth Gayanwadan Vidyalaya, Talks on Co-operation. Dinner at 11 a.m. Bulbul Tarang by Master Jagannath Mohile. Musical Entertainment and Mimicry.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered, by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, in the hall of Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'The Depressed Classes and Buddha's Doctrine'.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God and Prayer" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building. 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PIR SAHEB TO LEAVE BOMBAY.

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the Religious Gadi of Mangrol will leave Bombay on November 5, for Surat by the morning train and will thence proceed to Ekalbara in the District of Baroda to perform the opening ceremony of a great fair to be held there in memory of Pir Kayamuddin Bawa Saheb a saint of holy memory.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a Musical Entertainment by Sreeman B. S. Raja Iyengar of Mysore accompanied by Sreeman Krishnaswamy Iyengar of Trivandrum Violin, Ayyamani Iyer of Palghat Mridangam and Arunachalappa of Bangalore, Harmonium, at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall Matunga G.I.P.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building on Monday the 4th instant. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

The sessions of the Radical Political Conference will be held in the Muzaffarabad Hall near the Grant Road Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. B. G Horniman will preside.

Morning 8 a.m. Subjects' Committee: The whole house consisting of Reception Committee members and delegates will convert itself into Subjects' Committee.

Evening 5 p.m.: Open session of the Conference.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11-30 a.m. Prof. Amanatali Kha. will sing. 1 p.m. Close down

5-30 p.m. The V U B Ensemble. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 7-30 p.m. 'Playing the Game.' (A B B C Recorded Programme). 8-15 p.m. Viennese Waltzes—a recorded programme. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. Pandit Ganpat Chobe will sing. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

CRICKETERS' BROADCAST

Mr. Jack Ryder, Captain of the Australian Team, and Mr. Bryant, a member of the team, will speak on the radio, at 11-30 a.m. to-day, (Sunday). Mr. Ryder will speak first followed by Mr. Bryant.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Victor Olof Sextet Thelma Tuson (Soprano). 8-15 p.m Sports Talk.* 8-30 p.m. Brass Band Concert, The Luton Band; conductor, E. S. Carter, Hughes Macklin (Tenor). 9-15 p.m. A Congregationalist Service* relayed from the City Temple, London Address by the Rev. F. W. Norwood. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Pianoforte Interlude.! 10-30 p m. Close down.

*Electrical recording
!Gramophone records

AGA KHAN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

The following resolution was adopted by the council of the Bombay Muslim Circle::—

"In view of the signal services rendered by Rt. Hon. H. H. the Aga Khan to the Muslims of India, this council of Bombay Muslim Circle resolves to take practical steps to celebrate H. H. the Aga Khan's ensuing Golden Jubilee in a fitting manner."

SHARMAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Limited will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. S.T. to consider the remaining amendments to Bylaws and Rules of the Bank. A Social Gathering of the Members of the Bank will be held before the Meeting at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY KHAR

There will be a Harikathakalakshepam on "Ram Nama Prabhavam" by Brahmasri Katharathna Krishna Bhagwathar of Bangalore to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T) at the C.K.P. Hall, Linking Road.

CHAMPION OF HARIJANS

Special Programme To Celebrate Lajpat Rai Week

A Meerut correspondent writes:

A fitting programme has been drawn up by the All-India Achyutodhar Committee to celebrate the next death anniversary of late Lala Lajpat Rai who was a doughty champion of the rights of Harijans. All the items are drawn up with a view to enlighten Harijans and give an opportunity to caste Hindus to mingle with them and thus try to remove untouchability.

Following is the programme:—

11th Nov. Prabhat Pheri.
12th Nov. Katha.
13th Nov.:—Panchayat to be held in Harijan-muhallas, in which all groups of Harijans will be invited and speeches made to remove untouchability from amongst them.
14th Nov. Ladies' meeting.
15th Nov. Baby-show.
16th Nov. Games.
17th Nov. Hawans procession and meeting.

ARYA SAMAJ PROTEST MEETING

A protest meeting of Hindi-loving Hindus of Bombay, will be held at the Arya Samaj Mandir Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. under auspices of Arya Samaj Bombay, to condemn the attitude of Hindi Sahitya Sabha in removing "Shiva Bavni" the learned work of Bhushan Kavi from the University Hindi curriculum.

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwad Gita to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Swami Omkar Satchidanandji will deliver a lecture on Baudha Dharma and Arya Samaj 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Flying Cross & Medal Awards

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Flying Officer W. D. Anderson and the distinguished Flying Medal to the leading aircraftman Dorrell of No. 20 (A.C.) Squadron R.A.F. in connection with conspicuous gallantry during the present Mohmand operations.—A.P.

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

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Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

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Write Tactful and forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

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'Prepare To Pay Price Of Swaraj"

Rajen Babu's Call To Work Out Congress Programme

MADURA, (By Mail.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Mr. M. Baktavatsalam, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Mr. Sanker of Pudupalayam Gandhi Ashram, arrived at Dindigul on Sunday morning by the Trivandrum Express.

He was taken in a grand procession to Gandhi Chowk, where he addressed a large gathering. Welcome addresses were presented on behalf of the citizens, National Youth League, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Paddy Merchants' Association, Saurashtra Clerical Youths' Association and the National Indian Match Company. A purse of Rs. 467-3-5 was also given.

Leaving Dindigul, the Congress President arrived at Palani at about 10-30 a.m. At the outskirts of the town he was met by leading citizens and taken in an imposing procession led by two caparisoned elephants to the local Municipal hall, where he was presented with a civic address by the Palani Municipal Council.

In his reply Mr. Prasad advised that in their Municipal and civic activities they must be guided by mutual good-will. They should not make any distinction in the matter of admission to school children on the score of untouchability. By efficient Municipal administration they could serve the cause of Swaraj.

He then addressed a public meeting in the open maidan where three welcome addresses by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Congress Committee and the Palani Adi-waram Sevak Sangh and a purse of Rs. 200 were presented. A Congress volunteer made a present of some yarn to the Congress President saying that it was spun by one Kumaraswami who who had died and who had participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

REGULATED ENTHUSIASM

In his reply the Congress President said: "What they needed was regulated, well-controlled enthusiasm. The great difference between an Englishman and Indian is this. The Englishman knows how to control his energy and how to work under discipline. He does not waste it on occasions which did not require it to be spent. It is this control over themselves and this discipline which enable them to rule the world to-day. Indians should emulate this. He appealed to the public to work the constructive programme of the Congress if they wanted Swaraj. They should wear Khadi and revive cottage industries with a view to solve the poverty of the rural population.

At Batlagundu Babu Rajendra Prasad received an address of welcome from the local Panchayat Board and in reply told them that in the measure they succeeded in running their administration without partiality, in that measure they would deserve Swaraj. He then addressed a public meeting when a purse containing Rs. 120 was presented.

FOLLOW CONGRESS.

In the course of his speech the Congress President said that during the last 15 or 16 years' the message of the Congress had been carried to every nook and corner of the country. Now the Congress was a country-wide organisation covering the whole land. He appealed to them to follow the constructive programme of the Congress if they wanted Swaraj. They should remove all distinctions of high and low, Brahmin and non-Brahmin, the Savarna and the untouchables from amongst their ranks. The party then left for Periyakulam in the Cumbum Valley where they arrived at about 8 p.m.

He was taken in a procession through the bazaar streets to the river bed where a public meeting was held. Addresses were presented including one from the local Hindi Prachar Sabha. A purse containing Rs. 131-4-3 was also given. Replying, the President said: I attach the greatest importance to the spread of Hindi and the reason is that we want an Indian language to be used in all our national assemblies and Hindi alone can be that language. The Congress has accepted this as one of the plans in its programme. But to-day, the Congress is concentrating upon constructive work alone. If you consider that programme and try to analyse the reasons behind it, you will see that it aims at creating self-consciousness and self-reliance amongst our people. We need a common language which can be called the Indian language. The party then motored to Bodinaickanur reaching there at about 9-30 p.m.

Here the Merchants' Chamber and the local Congress Committee presented him with welcome addresses. Replying the Congress President dilated on the usefulness and efficiency of the constructive programme of Congress.

RECEPTION AT MADURA

After visiting various places in the district and addressing numerous meetings, Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived in Madura on 28th October and was accorded a rousing reception. He was taken in a grand procession, headed by Congress volunteers, four of them mounted on horse-back, to the meeting place. On the way, a gathering of ladies numbering about 200 extended to him a cordial welcome at the Victoria Edward Hall. Mr. Prasad addressed them in Hindi after which the party proceeded to Manal Medu, where 8,000 people had gathered to hear the Congress President. A number of addresses were presented to him but those could not be read owing to threatening weather. A purse containing Rs. 706-8-0 was also given.

Replying in English Rajen Babu said the unique reception accorded to him testified to the great affection they entertained for the national organisation of which he was the President for the time being. The Congress was the only single organisation in the country working for the attainment of Swaraj for nearly half-a-century. During this period it had passed through many phases. It began as a small organisation but had now become a country-wide organisation with branches almost in every village.

PRICE OF SWARAJ.

Continuing he said: "During the last five years we have been carrying on a tremendous fight with the weapon of non-violence. In spite of the fact that hundreds and thousands of men and women and even children took part in that heroic fight, we have not succeeded in attaining the great objective we have in view. But we have no reason to be dejected. We have to take to heart the lessons which it has taught us Let us realise once for all that Swaraj is not a thing which can be got very cheap. When you go to the bazaar to make a small purchase you are prepared to pay a price for it. We must be prepared to pay the price which Swaraj demands.

The English people are a business people. They are not likely to give it to you unless you paid the full price for it (applause). The weapon which Mahatma Gandhi has placed in our hands is a very effective weapon. It is also the cheapest weapon. You will have to pay the least price if you use it. You know what the English people have done for their own freedom in their own country. Within our own life time we have seen the Great German War. To protect their freedom and their Empire every household in England from the house of the King Emperor down to the house of the meanest labourer sent its young one to fight. There was hardly a family which was not in mourning in those days. Their universities and colleges were practically closed. Their young men were all on the fronts. And the very heavy burden of taxation which they willingly took upon themselves is weighing them down even to-day.

CHEAPEST WEAPON.

They have cheerfully borne all these because they loved their freedom and they wanted to preserve it against the German aggression. Not only that. We Indians also contributed our mite in that struggle. I do not know how many of them were killed, how many of them were maimed, India contributed not less than 4 hundred crores of rupees in some form or another. We did all this to preserve the British Empire. We expected Swaraj in return. We have got, as a matter of fact, the Government of India Bill. It is a ludicrous imitation of Swaraj, if you like to call it.—A.P.

"ENZYMES" BUILD BEAUTY & VITALITY

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THROWS HERSELF BEFORE TRAIN

PATNA: Nov. 1.

A singular tragedy is reported to have been enacted on a site between Buxer and Baruan railway stations on the E.I. Railway when a young woman, aged about 20, with a child of 2 years is said to have committed suicide by throwing herself before a goods train. The child also was smashed to death.

The identity of the woman has not yet been ascertained. The railway police took up the enquiry in hand.—United Press.

Rs. 500

Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

October

were published in the Issue of

Sunday

10th NOVEMBER

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SANCTIONS CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA

Lloyd George Hits Out

British Ministers Hopelessly Outmatched By Astute Men

"LEAGUE SANCTIONS ARE MOCKERY OF COVENANT"

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The sanctions proposed by the League are a mockery of the Covenant, declared Mr. Lloyd George in his election broadcast to-night. Mr. Lloyd George said British Ministers who had gone to the conference with a divided purpose had been hopelessly outmatched by resolute and astute men with whom they were confronted. Signor Mussolini and M. Laval completely fooled them all round.

Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that the British Government failed conspicuously on three foundations on which peace depended:

Guaranteeing international rights, fair dealing ending in trade and currency, warfare and general reduction in armaments.

"Government had delayed again and again until too late, and when they look like acting, they hesitate, falter and weaken," said Mr. Lloyd George.

ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS

GENEVA: Nov. 1.

Discussions on Economic Sanctions to-day centred round the date of enforcement; also the difficulties connected with clearing the issues of agreements were discussed.

It appears almost certain that November 15 will be fixed to-morrow the date for the enforcement, but no solution has yet been reached on the question. As to clearing the mutual agreements, a sub-committee, consisting of Britain, France, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Spain and Greece is meeting to-night in an effort to reach a settlement.

Baron Aloisi saw M. Laval in the evening, and while no statement was issued, it is understood that he had a general discussion, and no plans for settlement had been put forward.

Baron Aloisi is meeting Sir Samuel Hoare to-morrow.

Sir Samuel and Mr. Eden have arranged to return to London on Saturday evening.

Agreement Reached

After a 5-hour sitting the sub-Committee reached an agreement on clearing agreements.

The agreement deals with cases of countries with clearing agreements with Italy which have large balances at their credit, and provides that the date be definitely fixed (which will be November 14 or probably 15) on which all purchases from Italy should cease.

The outstanding debts will be specially considered by the Committee for Mutual Support.

BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS

GENEVA: Nov. 2.

The Committee of Eighteen is meeting in the morning to receive the reports of the sub-committees, and draft recommendations to the Co-ordinating Committee.

Forty-seven States have hitherto agreed to apply boycott on Italian goods.

While the Sub-Committee decided that all purchases from Italy should cease from the date of the application of Economic Sanctions, the countries concerned have agreed to regard the outstanding debts as good-debts ultimately recoverable.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN CASUALTIES DENIED

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2.

The report that there were 3,500 casualties near Walwal is officially denied.—Reuter.

Note: A Reuters message dated October 31 from Paris stated:—

Three thousand five hundred Abyssinians have been killed and wounded in the recent violent fighting at Ogaden, according to private information received from Addis Ababa by the correspondent of the Havas Agency, who says the fighting was particularly heavy around Walwal which the Abyssinians unsucessfully attacked.

The Abyssinians are described as showing heroic courage against their infinitely better armed adversaries Their Commander Dedjaz Abdekimael, is reported to have been killed.

FURTHER RIOTING IN ROME

ROME, Nov. 1.

There was further roiting in the City in the evening. Students plastered walls with notices urging Italians to buy Ialian goods only. Hotel d'Angleterre. one of the oldest in Rome, carefully concealed its name under a voluminous Italian flag, while English tea rooms adopted the same precaution.—Reuter.

ITALO-AMERICAN TRADE PACT SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The State Department has suspended negotiation of the Italo-American trade agreement on the ground that such a pact cannot be reconcilled with President Roosevelt's stand against trade with belligerents.

ALL OVER SANCTIONS

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.

The Prime Minister Mr. Lyons announces that he has asked Mr. Hughes, Vice-President of the Executive Council to resign from the Cabinet owing to differences on the question of Sanctions.—Reuter.

CARNERA KNOCKS OUT

German Battered Into Submission In Fourth Round

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK: Nov. 2.

Primo Carnera technically knocked out Walter Neusel (Germany), in the fourth round of a ten-round contest. After four fast and furious rounds Neusel, who had a big gash over his right eye, caused by a stinging left in the fourth round, gave up.

Carnera who took every round, swung lefts and rights to Neusel's head and also constantly jabbed with his left.

Neusel was in a sorry condition at the finish.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Hartnoll ex-Judge of the Chief Court in Lower Burma.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S JUDGMENT WILL BE ENFORCED

Baldwin On Britain's Part In Collective Effort For Peace

RUGBY, Oct. 31.

"Of all the currents of British policy for over half a century, none has run more truly or more steadily than the friendship for Italy," said the Prime Minister. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in a speech at a meeting of the Peace Society in London to-day. Dealing with the suggested policy of isolation he said. "I am told that the broils of other nations are not ours. Does anyone think that a war between great nations can be a limited war. with someone to pull them up when they go over the touchline, and that meanwhile we can trade profitably and happily with both belligerents alike in prosperous neutrality? A modern war between any two great powers is like one of the great convulsions of nature in the geological ages. The map of the world has to be redrawn at the end." Of the co-operative effort for peace, he said that they meant nothing by the League if they were not prepared in the end. after grave and careful trial, to take action to enforce its judgment. Despite defections, the League lived.—B.O.W.

Britain Accepts Australian Govt.'s Offer

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Admiralty announces the acceptance of the Australian Government's offier to place cruiser "Sydney" at the disposal of the British Government.

Cruiser "Sydney" is temporarily relieving "Achilles" in the second Cruiser Squadron in the home fleet now at the Gibraltar.—Reuter.

TORIES ON TOP IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Early Results Show Swing To Right

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A pronounced swing in favour of the Conservatives against Labour is shown in the results hitherto of the municipal elections held over 360 cities, towns and borougns in England and Wales (excluding London) yesterday. The final state of the parties at midnight when 100 results were to hand was as follows: Conservatives 50 gains, 18 losses, Liberals 10 gains 12 losses, Labour 36 gains 60 losses. Independents 20 gains, 26 losses.

GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Labourites hitherto have 547 general election candidates. Samuelite and Liberals have between 150 160. Independent Labourites number 20.

There are two communists and several independents ore also standing.

Over 700 cadidates have hitherto replied to the questionnaire issued Mr. Lloyed George's Council of action. Just over 290 of which 137 are Liberals, 127 Labourities and 12 Conservatives are satisfied with the Council.

In 20 constituencies the opposing Liberal and Labour candidates will have the Council's support.—Reuter.

AIR WAR ACADEMY OPENED NEAR POTSDAM

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

At the termination of intensive labours of 4,000 workmen for a year, the huge Air War Academy was opened at Gatow, near Potsdam.

Herr Hitler and Gen. Goering were present. The latter was in the glistening uniform of a General, made the opening speech.

The new centre covers 700 acres.—Reuter.

NANKING OUTRAGE RESULTS IN 8 ARRESTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NANKING, Nov. 2.

Eight suspects have been arrested after the attempt on Wang Ching Wei who is stated to have an even chance of recovery According to the official view it is understood to be part of a communistic plot.

Premier Progressing

NANKING, Nov. 1.

It is officially denied the Premier Wang Ching Wei who was shot thrice by the Chinese reporter is dead. It is declared he is progressing favourably.

Changchi, the Vice-Minister of Railway was wounded while grappling with the assailant in an attempt to save the Premier.

Two other officials also were wounded. The guards shot the assailant and captured two accomplices after a desperate fight.—Reuter.

Assailant Dies Of Wounds

NANKING, Nov. 2.

Sun Feng Min who attempted assassination of Wang Ching-Wei, died as a result of wounds inflicted by the Premier's bodyguard.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

This has been a holiday week, and there is little to record, of note or importance People's minds have been occupied more with merry-making than anything else, and Bombaites at any rate have let it go into a bang. The lights of the season betoken the victory of good over evil, and the large number of crackers exploded during the week must have been more than sufficient to chase away "Ole Man Depression.' There has been a pronounced feeling of optimism, which has been lacking for so many years in the City also, and a large amount of business is reported to have taken place in the cloth market. It is evident, therefore, that the tense international situation is not viewed with particular misgiving by Indian businessmen if anything they stand to gain by it. Let us hope, then, that this year's Divali really heralds an era of prosperity.

Kirpalani's Statement

The statement attributed to Mr. J. B. Kirpalani, the General Secretary of the Congress regarding Untouchability will no doubt create considerable interest in the country. Mr. Kirpalani is reported to have said that the Congress when it comes into power will take the earliest steps to give the untouchables their long-denied birthright. "We will pass legislation that it shall be so, and like 'Purdah' in modern Turkey. untouchability will go." It is only fair to state here, however, that the above report is not authoritatively confirmed so far. The views of the Congress regarding the Harijan problem are of course, well-known, and Congressites have made the abolition of untouchability one of the main planks in their programme. There is nevertheless bound to be divergent opinions about the advisability of invoking legislation. Moreover, in a problem of such depth and magnitude legislative compulsion cannot go far. Persuasion of the orthodox opinion is of primary importance.

British Elections

Though, thanks to the teachings of the Congress. India is today a staunch believer in self-reliance, and though thus there is little anxiety nowadays shown for the domestic politics of Britain. there is bound to be a sort of academic interest in the forthcoming Parliamentary Elections. It cannot be denied that the Conservatives, masquerading as the National Government, have found a most opportune time for appealing to the country, and as far as political prophesy can go, it is evident that the Tories will return to rule the roost. The Labourites though they might retrieve their last rout to some extent, have little hopes of gaining a majority. Those of our politicians, therefore, who had pinned their faith upon a future Labour Government doing justice to India—inspite of past bitter experience—are doomed to be disappointed. And, perhaps, one might say, it is all to the good.

Ranji Tourney

The decision of the Indian Cricket Board to play the Ranjit Trophy Tournaments this year, has caused immense satisfaction in sporting circles throughout the country. Bombay particularly has reason to be jubilant to-day for the Bombay Cricket Association is the first holder of the trophy. The earlier decision of the Board dropping the Tourney was, to say the least, a faux pas which was regretted and even resented by a large number of people. Bombay can now look forward to a sumptuous feast of cricket.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Castles In Spain

So another ten shillings gone west! One more Irish Sweep has come and gone and left most of us high and dry as usual. The succession of defeats, however, leaves the true blue gambler cold. He is inured to those reverses, he anticipates them and subconciously he almost welcomes them. He is the true exponent of the philosophy of action. The result matters but little. The joy lies in the doing of it. Buying a seasonal ticket is almost a ritual, an offering at the altar of blind destiny. One expects as much to come out of it, as out of any other offering at the feet of any other deity. Still his votaries have always believed in a God by a sort of instinct, and the true gambler—I for one glory in being one,—also believes in his Kismet, in the capacity of the roulette disc or the revolving drum to dole out a new heaven and earth for him. The chances are one to a million, but that chance is there to sustain human hope, and to provide him with some hours of delicious, divine day-dreaming. And what castles we built in the air,—castles that have never been seen in history or heard in story! Each has its distinctive purpose, pattern and personality. And after having revelled in those flights of fancy, after having had our heart's fill of hoping,—which is worth not ten, but a thousand, aye a million shillings,—we wake up one fine morning and realise like Charles Lamb, that they have been all Dream Children, and go our accustomed ways with our aplomb unruffled. Only those coloured strips of paper remain with us, like crumpled flavers that have lost their fragrance, or like old love letters which have outlived their meaning,—only those coloured pieces bought with fluttering hands as the open sesames of fortune, now remain with us as silent tokens of mighty "Might-have-beens"! There is nothing indeed to regret or to me. As old Omar Khayyam said:—

"And if the wine you drink, the lips you press
"End in the nothing all things end in—yes—
"Then fancy while than art, thou art but what
"Thou shalt be—Nothing—thou shalt not be less!

* * * *

Yarrow Visited

And have those Sweeps done anybody any good—except may be to their conductors—, one may pursue the problem from another angle, and legitimately ask. The profound philosophy which made the poet Wordsworth leave "Yarrow Unvisited," holds good here also. Where are all those foundlings of fortune whose names we have read from time to time, as having drawn first prizes in this or that Sweep? Where are their castles, the castles we hoped to build ourselves? History doth not record their names, nor does Muse sing their fame. Where is Suresh, whom I bitterly envied for having won the first prize in our school raffle, to wit, a decrepit bicycle (it did not seem, decrepit then!)? Where is Emilio Scala—if I am mistaken not, that was the name of the Italian waiter—who stumed the gold diggers of the five continents by drawing the fabulous prize of the first Irish Sweep? What has become of his castle, for he for one, did forthwith buy, if not build, an actual ducal castle? And is not Cuffin, who rode to his dream-land on the back of Fobra, the wonder-horse, more happy under the sod, than he was in his britw hectic career? And what of the many other men and women who have been momentarily transported to their seventh heaven? Has the realisation of their hopes brought them happiness? Or has it been like the sowing of the Upas tree—the source of endless ills? How many of them are to-day repenting like Wordsworth (who in his later years was prevailed upon to visit the place). "And is this Yarrow?"

* * * *

The True Gambler

These, however, are not "sour grape" musings. For the philosophy of gambling has a duality about it. I am not talking about year street-corner gambler—the garden variety. I refer to the gambler as an artist, a philosopher, a hero if you please. The gambler sees life straight and sees it whole. He hopes and get hopeth not—and it is difficult to know which is the more predominant feeling. He is above everybody else, Kipling's true MAN, for he is ever ready to

"Make one heap of all your winnings
"And risk it on one turn of pitch—and—toss
"And lose, and start again at your beginnings
"And never breath a word about your loss.

He is neither deflected by defeat, nor elated by success. He is the knight "sans peur et sans reproche," snapping his fingers at destiny itself. I have always hoped for some genius to explain the philosophy of gambling, as Omar Khayyam has done that of the grape. There will be found a surprising amount of similarity between those two systems, for both after all can be traced to the defiance, the feeling man has always harboured against the dark ways of an inscrutable providence.

* * * *

A 'Sweep' Philosophy

Gamblers form one of the most democratic fraternities of the earth. There are no artificial distinctions in their ranks, no snobbery ,no established privileges. All are free and equal ,and the wheel of fortune is next to death, the greatest leveller. The line that divides the prince and the pauper is the thinnest and thus either of them ever entertains the deepest sympathy for the other. I have always wondered why our modern State and Society which are rooted in the most rampant inequality and have always flourished on a process of exploitation of the weaker, should look askance at a harmless sweep A sweep might not be the best way of redistribution of wealth, but at any rate there is no humbug about it. There is far more honesty about it, than is found in many of the means of amassing fortunes that are employed by a capitalist society. It is very significant that even the Soviet has not banned Sweeps, though it has made short shrift of most other things of the "ancient regime". When I buy a Sweep ticket. I know exactly what I am doing, and that cannot be said when, say, I buy a scrip in the share market. And I have never regretted losing my money for I know it has helped to enliven the life of some other needy soul It is a very voluntary subscription for diffusing light and happiness among our fraternity, whose ranks are open to all on perfectly equal terms. And if there had been more of this spirit pervading our society, the earth would have been, indeed, a far happier place to live in.

* * * *

Not So Dangerous

Scientists who say that kissing is dangerous, surely mean that it tends to shorten single life!

GUIDE FOR TOURISTS

An interesting Publication called, "Bombay —The Gateway of India", is shortly to be published by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, to serve as an authentic Tourists Guide for visitors to the City. It is proposed to include in the said publication a programme of interesting events, which are to take place in the city during 1936. Public Institutions and individuals who are desirous of publishing the dates and particulars of events relating to their respective Institutions are requested to communicate as early as possible, the names, dates, and other particulars of social events, meetings, conferences, fairs, exhibitions, public shows, athletic events, or any other engagements of public interest in which they or their Institutions are interested, to the Editor, of this Publication, c/o The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort. This information will be published in the Guide free of any charge.

The Space-Raiders

THE DOUBLE MYSTERY

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY (Author of "The Air Devil" etc.)

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NEW READERS BEGIN HERE:

Terrible attacks are being made upon the civilisation of Earth by mystery-raiders from another world, who have travelled across the void in a monster space-ship. The eminent scientist Professor Longdon is tryng to build an ultra-lightweight hoverer to combat the raiders. A Government Air Expert, Captain Colin Duke, comes to help, and falls in love with George Anstey, her father's colleague. George, immersed in his work, ignores her, and she is very unhappy. Kay flirts with Colin Duke, hoping to make George jealous. George is secretly disturbed, but does not show it. The hoverer is completed. Professor Longdon unfolds a daring plan by which a counter-attack is to be made upon the raiders. He has expressed a wish that some person of scientific mind was amongst those human beings known to have been kidnapped by raiders and believed to have been taken up to the space-ship.

HIGH TENSION

The effect of altitude on human temperament is a study towards which the psychologists would do well to direct attenton. Certain it is that at great heights men and women are subject to thought processes very different from those which occupy their minds when close to sea level.

Seven minutes after entering her father's hoverer, Kay was fourteen miles above the surface of Earth. The machine had shot up vertically, almost with the precision of a lift, at a thrust of 120 miles per hour; climbing without check once this peak speed had been reached, through the dense atmosphere, through the belt of troposphere, into the stratosphere itself, that region of rarefied air where is no cloud nor dust nor rain.

Cleverly regulated ozone-pumps fed the cabin of the hoverer with life-giving oxygen. The little gyroscope in the instrument-panel kept the machine steady as a rock. The Earh had vanished beneath a far distant sea of white clouds. The sun had lost its yellow tinge and was steely white —it is the dust and other minute particles in the Earth's atmosphere belt, clogging the air, which act as a screen for the sun, making the burning ball seem yellow during the daytime and red at dawn and dusk—so that the light which streamed through the cabin windows was fierce and unearthly.

George and Professor Longdon sat at the control-panel. Kay and Colin Duke occupied seats at the rear of the cabin. None spoke. Somehow they were in no mood for idle chatter. Each was busy with private thoughts—thoughts at high tension.

The minds of George and the professor were occupied mainly with the performance of the hoverer—George had little time for thoughts of Kay, though now and then his eyes flickered as he caught her reflection in a polished control knob. Why, he asked himself then, had he been such an all-fired fool as to snub her down in the yard that afternoon? She had spoken eagerly, he had replied churlishly—and regretted the words the moment they had been uttered. Of course, with that fellow Duke hanging around —Oh, damn Duke!

Duke himself was thinking mainly of the first international air force which Profesor Longdon had directed should be organised that same evening—of the radio messages to be sent out—the embassies to be telephoned—the Air Chiefs to be consulted; was visualizing the most of steel nets, the intricate flying manoeuvres to be explained to the volunteer fleets, the points of contact between one pursuing fleet and its waiting relay. There was a colossal job ahead of him, and he knew it.

Kay—well, thoughts went rioting through Kay's brain in a crazy, distorted frieze. Her own problem of the man who loved her and the man she loved had been dwarfed by the staggering realization of what this little hoverer and its performance meant to the world. It was the only hope—a slim one at that, mighty slim—of the entire planetary civilization.

Could her father do it? Could he, with his puny craft, prevail against the terrible forces of which the space-men had already given such appalling proof of possession? A thousand perils would face the Longdon hoverer the moment it went up against the great space-ship. It might be detected long before it ever reached the foe, and reduced to flaming fragments with one flash of the deadly ray which had shattered the first Lackermann air-liner.

What hope 'then' for civilization?

More and more she began to see the point of the professor's wistful remark about the people who had been kidnapped by the "Space-Raiders" and the chance possibility of some captive aboard the space-ship gaining knowledge of the ship's working with the idea of preventing its return to the world from whence it came.

Ah, if only there was somebody on that space-ship who knew of that conversation in the laboratory yard, though Kay—somebody who knew what might be expected of him, somebody who knew of the projected volunteer fleet attack from below, scheduled for three nights hence—

"We're back," said the voice of Colin Duke, breaking abruptly into her reveries.

Immersed in thought, staring at the toe of her shoe, Kay had not realised that the hoverer had descended, that they were again in the yard.

"Swift, what?" said Duke. "Well, professor, that satisfies me. I'm reporting to the Air Chief at once, and will get busy on the organization of the air fleets without delay. So long!"

With a smile and a hand-wave he was gone.

Kay remained seated in the hoverer, thinking again, as the assistants wheeled the machine into the work-shed.

From the doorway—"Coming, Kay?" asked George, gruffly. "We're going back to the office—I—" he hesitated—"Kay—"

"What is it, George?" asked Kay, very softly, turning her eyes in his direction.

"I——oh—just—nothing," said George. He retreated, poked his head in again, gazed at her a trifle blankly, and finally backed away.

Kay blinked. George—the cool, the aloof, the blind George behaving like a schoolboy in the throes of his first affairs; George had woken up at last! There was no mistaking the signs. They were obvious. The flushing cheeks, the stammer in the voice, that puzzled, hungry stare—

(Continued on page 38)

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The Woman Dickens Loved

Is Knowledge Of His Romance Necessary To Appreciate His Books?

"How much do we need to know about a famous writer's private life in order to understand and appreciate his works? Suppose we were as well acquainted with the man Shakespeare as we are with his contemporary Ben Johson should we be able to read anything more into his plays than we do now? If we had no knowledge of Milton's character, might we be less moved by his 'Samson,' less charmed by his shorter pieces? Or, to take modern examples, might not the best of Oscar Wilde have been written by a normal man? Would it help us to "place" James Joyce if we knew that he taught in a Sunday-school or lived riotously? Could our delight in Chekov's stories be heightened by his life being laid bare to us as Maupassant's has been?" writes. Hamilton Fyfe in "John O'London's Weekly."

George Gissing's novels, it is true, we can hardly estimate justly without having some idea of his gloomy outlook, and the reasons for it. Tennyson's worth is easier to assess when we know his prim Victorian surroundings and what an old mummer he was. Arnold Bennett might be a puzzle if we were unaware of his "Five Towns" origin and the money-obsession which dogged him all his days. But Gissing. Tennyson, and Bennett were all second-raters. The creators of first-rate literature produce, it seems to me, works which speak for themselves, which are independent of space and time and time and circumstances, which need neither explanation nor excuse. Their acts as men and women may influence their creations but those creations are so solid, so vital, that it seems absurd to attribute them to a disagreeable wife, a cold mistress, or a tendency to dyspepsia.

Imagination at its highest works unaffected by the incidents of daily life. How, otherwise, can we account for Shelley's production of magnificent poetry at the time when his relations with women were of the most squalid? Or for Dicken's writing 'Great Expections" the most poetically imaginative of his novels, while he was worried both by the scandal about his separation from Mrs. Dickens and by the inability of the younger woman he was living with to respond to his fervour

For the first time the story of the novelist and this woman is fully told in the new 'Life of Charles Dickens,' by Mr. Thomas Wright of Olney (Herbert Jenkins, 18s.). As fully, that is to say, as it can be told in the absence of their own versions. Ellen Ternan, however, confessed to Canon Benham after Dicken's death that she "loathed the very thought of this intimacy." What Dickens felt about her after he had lived with her for ten years was shown by his leaving her £1,000 in his will. Had he been as devoted then as he was in the beginning, he must have done better for her than that. It may be that some day his letters to her will turn up. Forty years ago they were offered for sale in London. The man who offered them was told he was "doing a very dangerous thing; the letters could not have been got honestly." He was advised to "go home and burn them." Mr. Wright thinks it very improbable that the advice was taken; they may yet come to light.

'STUPID WOMAN.'

Ellen was a young actress. Dickens came across her at a

period when he was more than usually dissatisfied at home. Mr. Wright, who is a schoolmaster and has a schoolmaster's viewpoint, does not admit that he had any right to be. He wags his finger at the novelist and says "Naughty!" He does his best to present Mrs. Dickens as a wronged and pathetic figure. But he cannot persuade us that she was anything but a stupid woman. He himself describes her as petulant and capricious. Dickens complained before they were married of her "sullen and obstinate temper." He was foolish to mrary her. Perhaps it was equally foolish, when he had married her, to idolize her young sister, to declare after her death at seventeen that 'her society had been for a long time the chief solace of his labours," and then to take another sister into his home as manager in place of his wife. But that could not have happened if Mrs. Dickens had been capable of management herself. She was, there can be no doubt, a tiresome incompetent creature, without any of the tact that wives of famous husbands require if they are to take gracefully the second place which is all they can hope for. Dickens confessed manfully that there were faults on his side as well. (There always are.) But allowance must be made for his emotional temperament. He was more sensitive than other people, therefore more indisposed to pity himself and brood over disappointments. He did his best to work off his ill-humour with his uncongenial companion by "hard work that stretches the muscles and sets the blood a-glowing, that tires the body and rests the mind.." He tried to "escape from himself" by travel, theatricals, readings, and in time by making love elsewhere.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

He was a thoroughly decent, honourable man, even more scrupulous than most of that sort. No other affair has been charged against him. To expect that a creative artist, separated from his wife, should take no other woman in her place, was unreasonable. Unfortunately for him, his second choice was little more successful than the first. There was a wide difference. to begin with, in their ages. They had been friends for a long time before they became lovers, which meant that the attraction was all on one side—the man's. Ellen was pleased by the admiration and tenderness of so famous an author. She did not want any closer relation. Dickens, however, had been in love with her from the first.

He met her under almost comical cirmumstances. He was at a rehearsal in the theatre where she was engaged. He found her crying because she was asked to appear with very little on.

It was the Victorian period, and one can easily understand the feelings of a young actress on having to choose between losing her post and appearing in garments that shocked her modesty. Dickens, whose attitude towards the stage was more that of the twentieth century than of the nineteenth comforted her and overcame her doubts. But, while comforting her, his senses took disordered flight. At the present day, when the possession of legs

sumed that she would not have troubled. An intimate friendship between the famous author and the young actress soon followed... She was often in his house, and he liked to have her in his study when, he was writing.

Still, it was not until five years had passed that he persuaded her to be something more than a friend.

EFFECT ON BOOKS

Now, how much help does the knowledge of this pitiful little story give us towards understanding Dickens the writer? Mr. Wright says that in each of the novels he published after she lived with him is a girl resembling what we know of Ellen. Estella in 'Great Expectations,' Bella Wilfer in 'Our Mutual Friend', and Helena Landless in 'Edwin Drood,' have certainly a good deal in common.

All these young ladies were very pretty, all were proud, acting like spoilt children, petulant, difficult to manage, and capricious.

But if these were characteristics of Miss Ternan. were they not also defects which her husband perceived in Mrs. Dickens? Why, "petulant" and "capricious" are epithets which Mr. Wright himself applies to her! And, after all, Estilla, Bella, and Helena are not important figures, they are not even very real. Yet this is all the evidence Mr. Wright can cite in support of his contention that "Dickens's later books can be understood only in the light of this knowledge"—the knowledge that is, of his love affair with Ellen

However, this weakness in argument does not prevent the 'Life' from being a good piece of work. Nor need Mr. Wright's didactic method spoil anyone's pleasure in it. Indeed, I found my interest heightened by it. For Mr. Wright gradually emerges as a character himself. I would not accept his estimate of Dickens but he is a pleasant companion and he draws a vivid picture of the novelist, as he did in earlier books of Cowper and "old Fitz" (Edward FitzGerald). That he is too hard on him makes the portrait more real than a dispassionate one might be.

HARSH CRITICISM

His criticism is harsh on other than moral grounds. He says—incomprehensibly to me—that there is no poetry in Dickens. He says Dickens "loathed the country: the town and the town alone had attractions for him." Does he then consider that Dickens was insincere when he wrote to Forster: "What a brilliant morning for a country walk!" and "Come come, 'come" and walk in the green lanes. You will work the better for it all the week. COME!" And how could a man who "loathed the country" have written this description of a piece of Kentish road, bordered on either side by a wood and having on one hand. between the roaddust and the trees, a skirting patch of grass. Wild flowers grow in abundance on this spot, and it lies high and airy, with a distant river stealing steadily away to the ocean, like a man's life. To gain the milestone here. which the moss. primroses, violets, blue-bells and wild roses would soon render illegible but for peering travellers pushing them aside with their sticks, you must come up a steep hill...Bless the place, I love the ashes of the vagabond fires that have scorched its grass.

A biographer who so misrepresents his subject cannot be said to have produced the final life of Dickens. That has yet to be written. Forster's is admirable as far as it goes, but it left out far too much. He did not, for example, mention the early pamphlet ridiculing "Sunday observance," which Mr. Wright in his best pedagogic manner calls "a mixture of common sense, unfairness, and caricature." Sixty years ago, when Foster published his volumes, it was not considered "quite nice" to recall such an indiscretion.

As to Dicken's life at home, too, his friend was silent, except for pained references to the publicity which the novelist himself gave to his family troubles. And no one has yet done complete justice to Dickens the democrat, the man who turned his face to the future when nearly all his contemporaries were turning theirs to the past, the man whose anger kindled at injustice, whose heart beat in sympathy wit every kind act, every generous impulse. No one of intelligence to-day is going to set off against this aspect of him his endeavour to find sympathetic companionship for himself outside his home.

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KHUDA BUX OFFERS TO BE BURIED ALIVE

Indian Magician Who Recently Gave Demonstration Of Fire-Walking In England, Will Submit To Be Bitten By Serpent And Plunge His Arm Into Pot Of Boiling Oil

Kuda Bux, the Kashmiri mystic, who recently undertook a fire-walking test at Carshalton, Surrey, has extended the range of feats which he claims to be able to perform.

In a talk broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, he has stated that he hopes while in England to give demonstrations of:

Allowing himself to be bitten by poisonous snakes;

Being buried alive for three hours; and

Plunging his bare arm into a pot of boiling oil.

He also stated that he could swallow poisons without harm, provided that he first obtained the permission of his Yogi master; and that he could lift an 80lb. weight with his eyelids.

Kuda Bux also referred to some of the feats which he had already performed, including reading with his eyes covered, playing billiards in the same condition, and the fire-walking test already mentioned. Yoga, concentration, meditation and practice were listed by him as the factors necessary to success.

COLONEL'S INVITATION.

A representative of the "Morning Post" collected opinions from a number of leading British authorities on these feats, promised and performed. They were unanimous in the view that no abnormal power was necessarily involved.

Lieutenent-Colonel R. H. Elliot, who in addition to being Chairman of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle is a medical man, stated that his committee would be grateful if Kuda Bux would undertake to perform any of these feats before members of the committee.

Kuda Bux, he added, had already given a demonstration in his presence of reading with his eyes covered. "It is a very clever performance," he stated, "for which he deserves every credit. But he admitted in the presence of myself, of Mr. Hopkin Morris, the Magistrate, of Dr. Emrys Jones, Headmaster of the Trinity County School, Wood Green, and of my Secretary, that he had no abnormal power with his eyes."

EXPLANATIONS.

Following are Colonel Elliot's comments on some of the other feats:

Burial Alive—Depends on who does the burial and how.

Boiling Oil—The evaporation of moisture from the arm provides a temporary "blanket" of steam, which protects the arm from the greater heat of the oil.

(A physical scientist explained that the arm could be safely plunged into molten lead for a brief period, provided that the temperature of the lead was well above melting point so that it was not "sticky". The term "spheroidal state" was generally applied to the rapid evaporation of water in contact with a hot surface, owing to the manner in which water droplets danced about when poured on to a very hot metal surface. Protection, he added, would last for about the same time as steam could be withsoodd.)

Swallowing Poisons—Would be very sorry for anyone who undertook to swallow a quite simple poison which he could make up.

(A psychical research worker recalled the "acclimatisation" achieved by the arsenic-eaters of Styria and Carinthia, who allege that the continued eating of arsenic improves the digestion and increases their powers of climbing. Sudden cessation of the practice may, however, cause death. The ancient king. Mithradates, is also said to have systematically accustomed himself to the taking of poisons as a safeguard against assassination.)

Similarly, with regard to snake bites, Colonel Elliot stated that he would refer not to rely on an antidote in some cases; but that the value of any such test would depend on expert control of both the snake and its victim.

FIRE-WALKING THEORIES.

An Oxford anthropologist, whose views on fire-walking have already been published in the "Morning Post", recalled that he had himstlf seen weight-lifting bv by the eyes in Ceylon.

"I paid the man a rupee to do it," he stated. "He had leaden cups to put over the eyeballs. It appeared to be done by the eye muscles in some extraordinary way. He lifted a basket containing two or three huge cobras, but he made a shocking mess of his eye."

His view of fire-walking. It will be recalled, is that "anyone can do it" provided that they walk in the proper way.

Measurements of the heat conduction of wood ash, made at the time of the Carshalton test and published in "Nature," suggested that the soles of the walker's feet would not, at the pace taken, have been sufficiently heated to cause burnink.

Another expert, while unwilling that details should be published, suggested that there were a number of different methods by which anyone buried alive could arrange to secure the necessary minimum supply of air. The precise method used would, he said, depend on the conditions of the particular demonstration.

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Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS
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"New Light On The Aryans"

Dr. Pran Nath's Theory Of Indo-Sumerian Affinities---A Myth

(By S. D. GYANI, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha).

Dr. Prana Nath Vidyalamkar of the Benares Hindu University, in a series of articles to the "Illustrated Weekly of India," Bombay, tries to throw "new light on the Aryans before 1000 B.C." and makes a futile attempt to prove, on the strength of some Rigvedic words, how the Aryans originally belonged to the Western countries of Babylonia, Sumer, Lybia, Egypt, etc., and also goes to the extent of asserting that "The Rigveda is not an Indian document." He further says, "The Rigveda gives details of all the Sumerian cities, known to us." In this article I propose to expose the learned Doctor's utter ignorance of the Rigvedic hymns, on which he bases his queer thesis as propounded in his first article

Really there is astounding affinity noticeable between ancient Aryan culture as evolved in the river valleys of ancient India, and that on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, as also the Niles. The inscriptions of the Kassites, the Mitanis and the Hittites have been discovered, wherein we find a clear reference to Vedic gods, Aryan names and Aryan words, e.g. 'Surias,' 'Indas,' 'Maruthas' (Kassite Ins. 1760 B.C.), 'Indar,' 'Uruvna' or 'Aruna,' 'Mitra,' 'Na-sa-ti-i-ia,' 'Aika,' 'Teras,' 'Panza,' 'Nava,' 'Biradaswa,' 'Yasadata,' 'Artamanya' (Hittite Ins. at Boghazkoi. 1360 B.C.) In this connection Mr. P. Giles in the 3rd chapter of the "Cambridge History of India" Vol. I. writes:—

"To the same period as the Boghazkoi inscriptions belong the famous letters from Tel-el-Amarna. In these occur references to the people of Mitani in N.-W. Mesopotamia, whose princes bear names like 'Artatama,' 'Tusaratta' and 'Sutterna' which seem unmistakably Aryan in form..... There seems in any case to be specific evidence for the supposition that by the fifteenth century B.C. tribes of Aryan stock held or exercised influence over a wide area extending from Northern Asia Minor over N.-W. Babylonia to Media and there seems to be nothing to prevent us from assuming that even then, or soon after the Aryans pushed their way still eastwards and northwards, mainly confining themselves to the territories south of the Oxus, but occasionally occupying lands between that river and the Jaxertes."

Oriental Scholars' Views Misrepresented

All these inscriptions clearly show that as early as the middle of the second millennium before the birth of Christ, people speaking a sort of Aryan dialect, worshipping Aryan or rather Rigvedic gods, and bearing Aryan names, did exist in the tracts situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates. On this point, there is unanimity of opinion among the Indologists. Scholars like MacDonell and others opine that the Aryans from their home in Europe, on their way to India, must have settled—at least some of their hordes—on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates. But Jacobi, Pargiter, Konow, etc., think that Aryans must have migrated to those parts from India. Let us not here enter into this controversy, it being foreign to our purpose in hand This controversy may well be ended by quoting Sir John Marshall (formerly, Director-General of the Archaeological Department of India) from the Benares Hindu University Magazine, April 1928 (P. 92):

"The opinion has lately been gaining ground that the cradle of Sumerian and Egyptian civilisations is to be sought somewhere in the east of Mesopotamia. If, indeed, such a cradle ever existed, it is as likely as not to have been in the vast richly watered plains of Northern India. Migrations there undoubtedly were—and those on a large scale and nothing is more probable than that the teeming populations of Northern India expanded westward through Sistan, across the Iranian plateau and northward to the plains of Transcaspia."

These words from the pen of Sir John Marshall clearly expose the irrelevancy of Dr. Pran Nath's remark:—

"It has now become an accepted thesis that the history of the Aryan races, their culture, language and writing cannot go back beyond 2000—1500 B.C. Any talk of Aryan races around 3000 B.C. is considered by the modern oriental scholar to be irrelevant."

Queer Assumptions

The learned Doctor in his own queer way tries to account for the existence of Aryan influence in Babylonia, by assuming that the Aryans originally belonged to Babylonia and that, "the Rigveda gives details of all the Sumerian cities known to us." Then he mentions the names of the Sumerian cities occurring in the Rigveda. Let us examine the veracity of his queer assumption.

"Taturini Parvateshtham"—Tutuli, the ancient Sumerian city, situated in the mountains.

The words "Taturini Parvateshtham" occur in the Rig. VI.. 22, 2 and mean according to the Doctor, "Tutuli situated in the mountains." Let us quote the hymns referred to by him, to understand the significance of the words in their proper context.

Rig. VI 22, 2—6:—

"Tamu nah Purve pitaro Navagrah Sapta vipraso abhi vajayantah!

"Nakshatdrabham taturini parvateshtham adroghvacani matibhis shavishtham."

("Our old and 'Navagva' seven ancestors, desirous of prosperity, offered prayers to the powerful Indra, who resides on the mountains and who is the destroyer of the enemies that are running away.")

"Tamimaha Indramasya rayah puruvirasya nrvatah purukshoh!

"Yo askrdho-yurajarah svarvantama bhar harivo Madayadhvai!!"

("Oh Indra, who is riding a horse, bring to us the riches that brings happiness and does never wane. We ask for that prosperity, which will give us children, servants and fame.")

"Tanno vi voco yadi te pura cijjaritara anasuh sumnamindra!

"Kaste bhagah kim vayo dudhra Khidvah puruhuta puruvaso r-suraghnah!!"

("Oh Indra, give us the happiness enjoyed by the ancient chanters. Oh ye Indra, woe-bringer to the enemies, invincible, sung by many, possessing wealth and the destroyer of the enemies, what is your share in this sacrifice and what food?")

"Tani prchanti vajrahastam ratheshtha mindrani vepi vakvari yasya nu gih!

"Tuvigrabhani tuvikurmini rabhodani gatumishe nakshate tumramaccha!!'

("The sacrificer becomes happy and successfully attacks the enemies, after singing the praises of Indra, the subduer of many duty-bound and powerful. For the same Indra—riding a chariot and having a thunder-bolt in his hand, the song describing his (Indra's) deeds, is sung by the person who is offering sacrifice.")

"Aya ha tyani Mayaya vavrdhanani manojuva svatavah parvatena!

"Acynta cidvilita svojo rujo vidrlaha dhrshata virapsin!!"

("Oh powerful Indra, you killed very easily with your thunderbolt as speedy as the mind, the demon Vrtra, who was getting stronger and stronger. Oh magnificent and great Indra, you broke the impregnable and strong forts.")

No Reference To City

All the hymns describe Indra and his valour. Even an ordinary student of the Vedic lore will at once know that there is no mention of any ancient town or city whatsoever. And all the lexicons and commentators are one in affirming that 'Taturini' is an epithet of Indra and not the name of any town. Let us not attach any importance to the traditional interpretation, for the Doctor thinks "It is a pity that many hundreds of proper names and foreign words which occur in the text should have been regarded as being of Sanskrit origin." But the very context in which the word "Taturini" occurs clearly shows that it is used as an adjective, qualifying Indra, the "Devata" of the whole 'Sukta.' Similarly, "Parvateshtham" is also a qualifying adjective to Indra, meaning "residing on the mountains." "Taturini parvateshtham" will mean (to that Indra) who has overpowered (the running enemies) and who resides on the mountains." The word "Taturini" can never mean the name of any town or city. In the whole of the "Sukta" itself, there is no reference to any town whatsoever. The prowess and valour of Indra are referred to therein, in glowing terms. I fail to appreciate any sense in Dr. Pran Nath's assumption that "Taturini" refers to the ancient city of "Tatuli." The word may well be analysed grammatically, so that any doubt regarding its origin and meaning may finally vanish away. The form "Taturi" is got by adding the suffix "kina" to the root "Tr." (to overpower, to destroy), in the sense of "possessing the nature of overpowering or destroying." "Taturini" is also connected with "Nakshadrabham" (the enemy who is running). To arrive at the proper meaning of "Taturini" it should be taken along with "Nakshadrabham" and not "Parvateshtham." So "Nakshadrabham Taturini" would mean "one who has overpowered the enemy who is running away." From other roots as well such forms are derived in the Veda, e.f. "Paputi" from "Pa" (to protect); "Jaguri" from 'Gama' (to go), etc.

In view of these facts, the irre-

(Continued on page 39.)

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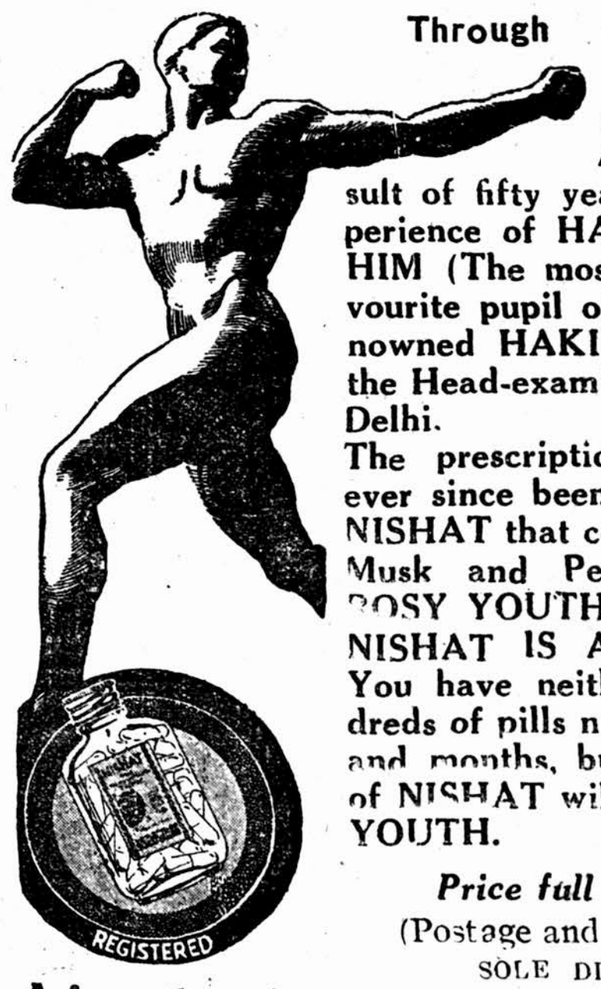

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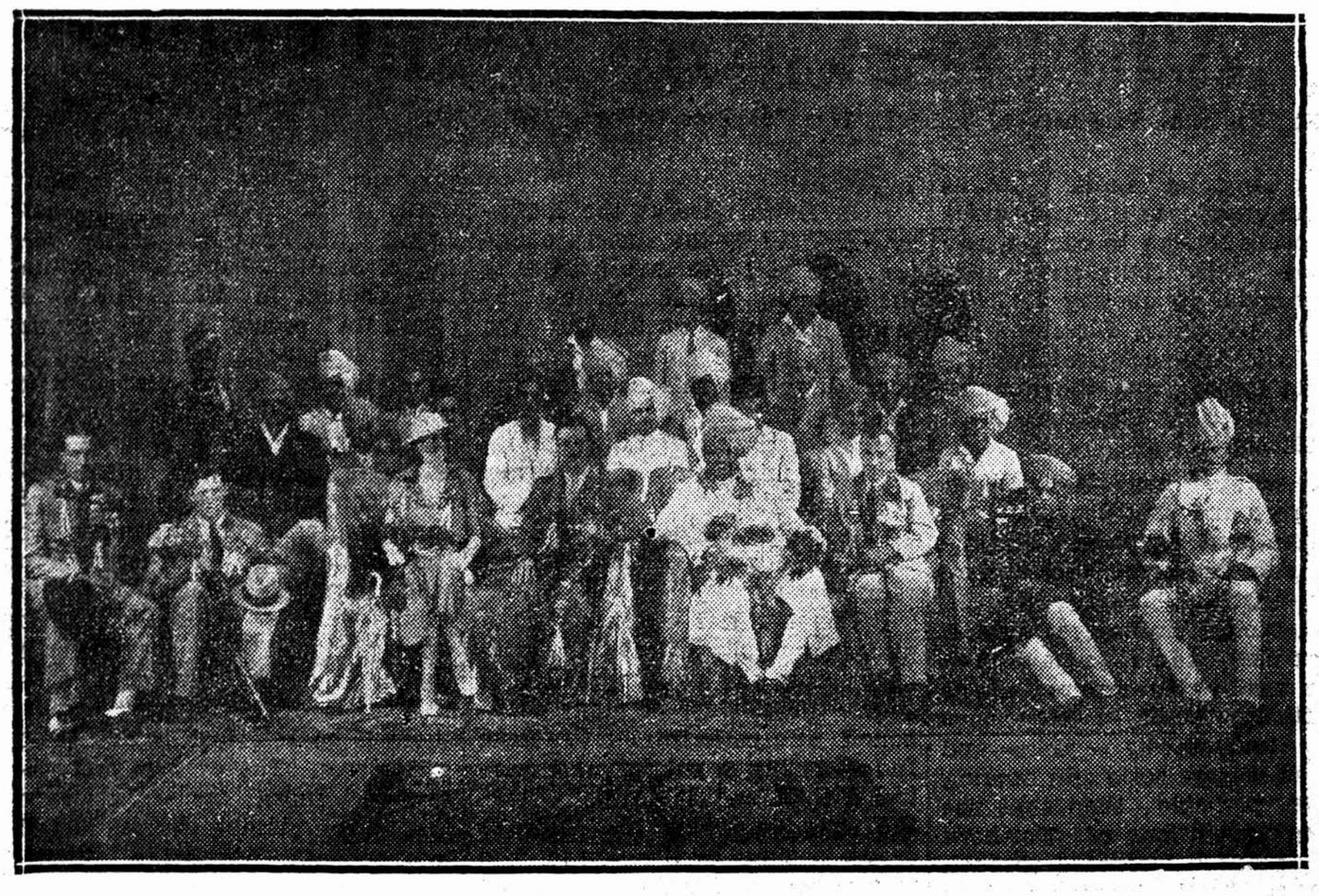


Maharaja of Kolhapur visits the Kolhapur and Shalini Cinetone with Lord and Lady Brabourne.

SHAKESPEARE CREATES FILM PROBLEMS

New Film Enterprise For Army

MAKER OF "CAVALCADE" ANTICIPATES

Demand For More "Sophistication"

AND, MORE CUTTING

(From Our Film Correspondent.)

LONDON.

This week we have to thank the Warner Brothers for another revolution in film production. I do not think they are quite aware of what they have done. They made the talkie of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which we see in the West End as a prestige picture. The revolution which Warners have brought about is not in making an "educational" film, but in striking a new note in the march of ordinary progress. They are the pioneers of the truth that verse and lyrical prose are the right form of speech for the talking picture in some circumstances.

As one of my friends said the other day Shakespeare's plays are no good for the cinema, because he wrote for a theatre which had no scenery or liberty of action. In such a magnificently produced film as Warners' "Dream" the lines only hold up the action. In the present state of cinema art the story and the action are still more important than the most beautiful verses ever conceived. But every intelligent cinema-goer will be seeing this film, if only because it is such noble experiment. Reinhardt, who is responsible for the production, himself set his seal of approval on the picture by announcing, "For the first time in my life, I have realised my own dream of doing this play with no restrictions on my imagination. Mickey Rooney and James Cagney, as Puck and Bottom, have lent their amazing personalities to interpretations which are a contribution to Shakespearean tradition."

Mr. Korda is watching the "Dream" because he, too, believes in verse for certain subjects. He will use rhymed verse in his production of Rostland's "Cyramo de Bergerac" which he is beginning immediately with Charles Laughton in the leading part As the verse is being written specially to fit the scenario of the action, this picture should be highly interesting experiment.

Fred And Gingers

A film which not only creates goodwill to the cinema industry, but brings a little joy and light relief to the lives of millions at a price within the reach of all, is "Top Hat," which I saw this week. It is a milestone in musical comedy. To find any musical film comparable in popularity to "Top Hat" with Fred Astraie and Ginger Rogers I think we must go back beyond "42nd Street," "Rio Ritta" and "The Gold Diggers of Broadway" to "Sunnyside Up" and "The Jazz Singer," which were exceeded in popularity only by "The Singing Fool." Fred is half the picture, though I still would like to see more of Ginger. Her youth grace and poise are a joy for ever. This picture is more in the line of "The Gay Divorce" than "Roberta." It is less spectacular.

New Shirley Temple Picture

Those who love Shirley Temple will probably think that "Curly Top" is the best picture she has made. The film is an excellent entertainment of its type. The little kid's ability to act naturally in front of the camera without he slightest trace of shyness, and her ability to put over her work, amaze anyone no less than the fact that she can sing, dance, vamp, and be as grown up as any adult star, while retaining her childish appeal.

British National Films

British National Films have unwrapped the War Office's mummy-clothes of red tape. There are several outstanding points about this company. The backers include Lady Yule, millionaires and race-horse owner, and Mr. Arthur Rank, the millionaire miller. The company has an extremely valuable mobile set in Lady Yule's 200-ton yacht. This will play a large part in some productions. In a few months the company will have the biggest and most up-to-date studios at Iver, Bucks, I am told that the War Office have agreed to help in the production of a "Sapper" film which B.N.F. are shortly to make. This, in other words, is a surrender of the War Office to the people who have personality.

The Blue Lagoon In Colour

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, who is one of the big men in British and Dominions, and head of his own concern, Herbert Wilcox Productions, intends to star Mix Anna Neagle in a number of historical romances. He would make a film of "The Blue Lagoon" in colour. However, when asked about the developments on the historical side he said "Wait until we have got on with our present schedule of modern films. Anna is doing wonderfully in the picture we have in production now." "Street Singer's Serenade," in which she stars with Arthur Tracy. And after that she plays with "Tullio Carminati" in "A Nepolitan Love song." Mr. Wilcox intends to place Anna in a film dealing with Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway. But for the moment he cannot say when that will be.

Mr. Irving Asher, the teddington Studios Film chief, met in a Continental train recently an interesting young man who showed every sign of being a really big discovery for the screen. He was tall, dark, handsome, intelligent and charming. "What a find!" thought Mr. Asher. When the big news was broken to the "discovery" he seemed rather amused and listened with great interest and but did not explain his quizzical expression until the train reached Vienna. There one of the first things Mr. Asher noticed on alighting was a huge poster bearing the smiling face of his travelling companion, Hanns Sochnker (pronounciation "Sonker"). It was then disclosed by the good-looker that he is and has been for some time well-known on the Continent as a stage and film "Romeo." "O. K.," said Mr. Asher, "and you can also become well-known in England if you care to come over and learn English just as quickly as possible." That is why Hanns is now in London studying English for all he is worth with Flossie Freedman, a well-known teacher of English language to foreign stage and film stars.

Mr. Winfield Sheehan, famous Hollywood personality, maker of "Cavalcade," and until last July the guiding genius of Fox Films, is in London—without a single business idea in his head. So, at least, he told the pressmen, when he was tackled with the question which the whole film world is asking—what are his future plans? "I have not had a holiday for seven years," he said, "and I am in London for a week looking up old friends and enjoying myself. As to my break with Fox that is all past history now. I wored with them for 21 years, but when I found that I differed in matters of policy from the people I was to work with, I left. The future trend of the films must be towards more sophistication. Each week the film audiences of the world are willing to take more things for granted, willing to use their imaginations more. This means the cutting out of many superfluities which at one time were essentials. There will be less and less labouring of obvious points and a general sharpening of technique as the audiences become quicker in the uptake." Mr. Sheehan, who was recently married to Mme. Jeritza, spent his honeymoon in Austria. "I never talk about films to her," he said, "and she never discusses opera with me. They are

The Children at Play: One of the difficult subjects attempted by the Camera Class.

Around Theatre & Film Land

The Camera Class (Universal Arts League), has not missed the Monsoon in its studies, and has rightly chosen to take its inspiration from incidents of daily life.

KUMARI NALINI TARKHAD'S WARNING

Day Of "Brainless Beauty" Is Over

Beauty, Persistence and Personality—in the opinion of Kumari Nalini Tarkhad, the talented heroine of Prabhat's popular pictures and the leading character in Prabhat's forthcoming production "Rajput Ramani" are the essential qualifications of any aspirant for screen fame—and of these she says, 'Beauty' is the least important. The following views of the star on a very vital question have been exclusively written. The talking pictures offer golden opportunities, but only to disciplined talent and personality that is willing to work.

For a young woman of education, reasonable beauty, ambition and mental cleverness the photoplay has had such an inviting aspect as that which it has to-day. The talking picture revolution has brought in its train an interesting group of new opportunities for young people who look to the screen as a field for their talents.

"Prepare for a difficult profession? What a silly thought! Why should I study and work when I possess a perfect profile?—that is their idea.

Speech gives us now an immediate dividing line. We have established the point where the day of the brainless beauty is dead.

MAIN ASSETS

There are three main assets that a present-day candidate for films must have, besides the essentials of moderate education and good breeding. These are: beauty, persistence and personality. Of these beauty is the least important. There may be many who have won beauty contests. Of this group we see only two pictures—Leatrice Joy and Jois Wilson. Both of them have attained the heights. Perhaps, there are four others in Hollywood who had made good. The rest, for the most part, have returned home. Why did they fail?

Because they did not realise that beauty alone is insufficient, that beauty is merely a very lovely backdrop for the more important reactions which come from a trained mind.

No great actress has been a perfect beauty. The art of acting is that it can create an illusion of greater physical beauty than really exists. Beauty in repose is passive, cold. Beauty in action sparkles and commands your attention.. Sarah Bernhardt? You could pick a score of flaws in her face and figure. Yet, through the charm of eyes, shoulders, hands—which so perfectly knew their individual parts—she could create for you a mental picture which would place you outside the theatre saying "That is the most beautiful woman in the world."

A girl who assumes the task of becoming a successful actress must approach the future with determination and perseverance.

"SOCIAL" STUDIO OPPORTUNITIES

She must not permit herself to be drawn aside by the social opportunities of studios. She must come to the films exactly as to a new and very difficult school. She should not come to the studio under any circumstances, without sufficient funds to last for at least a year. She must count on giving up at least five years of her life to pictures at not much more than a reasonable living wage.

The five year period, as to finances, is set because it will take her so long to learn the ropes sufficiently to make an adequate test of her ability, probable or possible. It is very hard to get into the studios, and it takes patience. Like anything else in life that is worth going after, however, doors to the studios do yield to properly applied persistence.

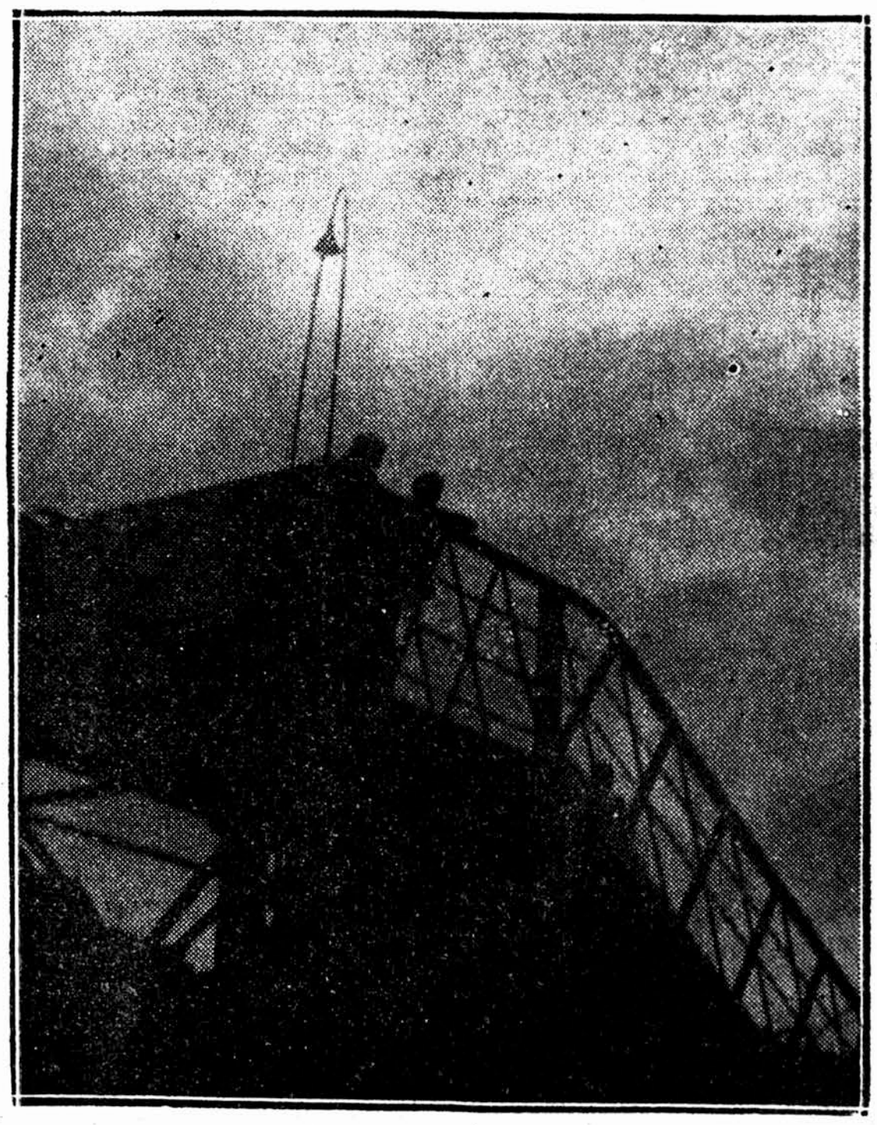
As for children it may be stated. It has been noticed that children of superior intelligence are apt to become indifferent towards things that ordinarily arouse interest in children of their age. This is because physical and emotional development have not kept pace with the mental. They have outgrown many of the play interests of children of their own age and yet do not have the motor development to engage sports with children of their intellectual level, nor do they have the social interests in the latter age.

The ideal would be to provide playmates who are also superior in intelligence so that within the playground there will be near equality of both physical and mental abilities. When this cannot be done, it is better for the superior child to play with the group nearer his actual age. With them he can become interested in active games, in social games and perhaps in constructive play and because of his higher intelligence, he can be expected to become a leader in such a group.

One has always to consider that probably some of the play interests of this group will seem childish to him, and he should not be forced to take part in such activities. It would be well at such times to provide toys and games with which he can play by himself.

The indifferences of a child may be due to specialised interests. The special interest may have developed because of a particular aptitude or because of early development of one sided activity.

When there are these special interests, one should aim to work towards more diversified interests through developing closely related activities. All-round development is the ideal in child training.



Mr. V. G. Desai studies the departing clouds as the suburbanite sees them.

Books And Their Writers

LATEST FICTION
A Russian Novel Of The Revolution

THE IRON FLOOD. By A. Serafimovich (Translated from the Russian): Published by International Publishers. Price Dols. 1.50.

This is a rare novel. No wonder, the publication of this novel earned for the author the deserved title of the "Master of the mass novel." "The Iron Flood" is in every respect a mass novel. It portrays a scene of the struggle for Soviet power through the period of Counter-revolution and intervention. It is written in the language of the people for the book is primarily meant for them, to tell them what they have gone through in the dark years immediately following the October Revolution in order to save Russia from the old regime and to lead the Revolution to Victory, to the establishment of the Soviet Power, the creation of the first Workers' State.

The book portrays the struggle of the Tamon Red Army, led by Kozhukh, ragged, hungry, practically devoid of arms and with a huge train of fugitives from Cossack outrages and counter-revolutionary violence. In it the author has skilfully woven together the confusion, doubts and despair, characteristic of period, which made the task of the general none too easy. But Kozhukh knew what he was about. He knew his duty and he had the deep insight to control the medley mass of humanity. The soldiers and the fugitives and the army sailors, not amenable to discipline and direction,—all cursed him, threatened revolt and desertion. But Kozhukh's invincible faith, almost demoniac courage and power of endurance, his amazing mastery of war tactics made him the idol of those who would, in other circumstances have torn him limb by limb and thrown him as food for the vultures. His is the story of revolutionary heroism, at once thrilling and poignant. The fight he carried on in the march to join the main Red Army forces in the Ukraine was dreary, long and without any provisions for food and hardly anything for war. Yet it was a perilous march. Encounters with superior forces in which he came out successful by rare genius-like tactics are treated in this book in language that goes straight to the heart of the people. Kozhukh is not an invention of the author. He lives in the person of Kovtyukh who was graduated from the Military Academy and had thrice won the Order of the Red Banner. The book is typical of Soviet literature. It inspires the people and its simple narrative of the terrible sufferings of the people is the best safeguard against counter-revolution within and hostile attack from outside. For only when the masses of the people become conscious of the price they have paid to get power, will they defend it to the last.

An entirely new method in book production has been introduced in a work by one of the foremost scientists of the day, Dr. Max Born, entitled "The Restless Universe", which Blackie & Son are bringing out. This original feature is an ingenious series of "moving pictures," tracing the actual course of certain phenomena in the life and structure of the universe. The illustrations also include a series of half-tone plates and about 120 line drawings. The whole book has been designed to show the ordinary man the meaning of some of the most epoch-making discoveries of modern science.

Trend Of British Socialist Thought
Failure Of Economic Individualism And Joint Stock Enterprise

STUDIES IN CAPITAL AND INVESTMENT. Edited by G. D. H. Cole. Published by Victor Gallancz Ltd. Price 12-6 net.

This book is a collection of eight essays on related financial problems produced by a group of economists for the Economic Section of the Fabian Research Bureau and claims to be studies in Socialist problems. The eight essays cover practically every aspect of British financial structure and factors that control the economic life of the country. Each of the essays is the work of a particular economist who is solely responsible for the sources on which he has written except that the chapter on "Recent Capital Issues" is the result of the work of a group of Cambridge Economists footnoted, however, by Ernest Davies. Thus we find here arrayed H. D. Dickson of the Leeds University with a chapter on "The Failure of Economic Individualism," a chapter in which the present capitalist structure is subjected to a clear and minute analysis; G. D. H Cole with his essay on "The Evolution of Joint Stock Enterprise" in which he exposes the fallacious theory of the growing democratic control of business associated with joint stock companies: Francis Williams of "The Daily Herald" wields his facile pen in a discussion of "Insurance Companies and Investment Trusts," showing the comparative easiness with which these two essentially social services could be brought in the plan of Socialist economy; E. S. Watkins has a brilliant analysis of the "Building Societies," an institution which played a significant role in the economic life of the nation; Ernest Davies' essay on "Foreign Investment" is thoughtful and thought-provoking especially where he deals with the task of the Socialist Government in this vital sphere of British Imperialism; R. A. Radice contributes two essays on "The Problem of Foreign Exchange Control" and "The State and Investment." Mr. Radice ventures a definition of the essential functions of the National Investment Board which the British Labour Party offers to create as soon as it is returned to power and round which the plan of British Socialist economy is to be built up.

Like the "Twelve Studies of Soviet Russia", published by the Fabian Research Bureau recently, the present volume may be called "Eight Studies in British Economic and Financial Structure." and as such it is of intrinsic value. As "Studies in Socialist Problems,"—as claimed by the producers,—the book must be treated from the

(Continued on page 20)

In The Trail Of Capitalism
Fallacies Of The Theory Of Social Credit

A DERELICT AREA: By Thomas Sharp (The Hogarth Press); Price 1|6 net.

POVERTY AND PLENTY: The True National Dividend: By W. R. Lester: (The Hogarth Press and Henry George Foundation of Great Britain); Price 1 net.

These two belong to the "Day to Day Pamphlet" series. "A Derelict Area" is the picture of South Durham, the oldest coal mining centre in England. It is now abandoned with the "drying up" of the source of wealth by profit-mad and profit-hunting capitalists. There are several such areas in England. But the author warns against confusing "derelict areas" with the "distressed areas." The former are abandoned with no hope of industrial revival and the entire population is compelled to shift for itself how best it could. But "distressed areas" only suffer from temporary neglect with the hope of life coming back again with a brighter outlook in industry and trade, when the depression lifts and prosperity signs look up. The author's intimate knowledge of the District and its people invests this little pamphlet with an authority that will not be challenged. And what a study Derelict Durham provides! The enormity of the havoc caused by capitalism is herein portrayed. Mr. Sharp's study and his remedy must provoke immense interest. Dr. High Dalton of the London University has written an exceedingly challenging introduction to the pamphlet.

In "Poverty and Plenty," Mr. Lester subjects the social credit theory of Major Douglas and the enunciations of it by H. M. Murray to an X-ray treatment and holds it up to ridicule. According to Social Creditors the trouble in which the world finds itself is due to inherent defects in the monetary and financial system. It is all a question of "money"—which when logically pursued will lead to "more money",—the lack of purchasing power. That is to say, the present financial system fails to distribute enough money and, therefore, enough purchasing power; and that from its very nature it cannot possibly do. No one will quarrel with this statement, for everyone says the same thing to-day. The quarrel is with the solution offered to get out of this mess. Major Douglas thinks that it is all a question of tickets. But is it so? Let Mr. Lester answer: "To say that purchasing power is merely a question of "tickets" (that is, money tokens) ignores the fact that before a person can get the so-called tickets he must buy these tickets with something he has for sale. Wealth can only come from production, and the real question is not a ticket question but how to bring about the fair distribution that will put what is produced into the hands of those who produce it"

Then there is the A plus B theorem. This is the pivot of the Social Credit Theory and on it is built, "Just Price" and "National Dividend." If the A plus B theorem, therefore, is exposed to its absurdity the entire Social Credit theory will fall to the ground. So Mr. Lester makes an elaborate and analytical study of this "epoch-making discovery, to be ranked among the greatest of all time." And he proves this "greatest discovery of all time" to be the profoundest absurdity of our time.

After doing this Mr. Lester treats with the remedy for our present troubles provided by the theory of Henry George who ranks for all time as one among the very few who have made a considerable contribution to economic science. His single-tax theory and land as the source of wealth are challenging contributions to economic thought. Their application to present-day condition as an unfailing solution, it would appear, is problematical. Since the object of this pamphlet is to popularise the theories of Henry George, it has obvious limitation. Still Mr. Lester's presentation of the 'pros' and 'cons' of 'Social Credit' is lucid and easy to understand.

BOOK NOTES

One of the successful autobiographies of 1934 was Commander R. L. Dearden's lively reminiscences of the sea, entitled "Watch on Deck." The author has followed this up with "A Seafarer's Harvest," another book about ships and sailormen, and nautical lore garnered during many years by one who has deeply loved and studied his profession. The book is published by Blackie and Son.

* * * *

Mrs. Louise Redfield Peattie, who has written some of the most successful romances of Provencal life of recent years, has collaborated with her husband in "THE HAPPY KINGDOM": A RIVIERA MEMIOO. Here at last is the real Riviera of the Cote d'Azur; not the Riviera of the casinos and the big hotels, but everyday life along that lovely coast, with all its colour and romance in and out of season, as related by two authors who know every aspect of it by heart. This is not a book of travel, but a story of living and loving under southern skies—with a charming selection of illustrations.

* * * *

Dr. J.C. Carlile, C. H., who has long held a distinguished place among Free Church leaders, and English social reformers whose dreams and activities have given birth to some of the soundest legislation of modern times, has written his autobiography under the happily inspired title "My Life's Little Day." Dr. Carlile worked with Cardinal Manning and John Burns in the Dock Strike, and had to do with pioneer movements in national education, Christian reunion, international peace and slum clearance.

* * * *

One of the most remarkable successes in juvenile literature in recent years has been the triumph in Germany of Dr. Sonnleitner's story of "The Cave Children." Of this book, which combines the immortal qualities of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson" with the modern love of natural history and scouting, over a quarter of a million copies have been sold within a few years. An English edition, translated from the ninety-ninth German edition, is bing published by Blackie and Son with all the original illustrations.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

ART MANUFACTURED—FOR DIVALI—FESTIVAL OF BEAUTY—ABUSED BY THE BANAL CAMERA AND VULGAR SENTIMENT—THE "CINE-SILT"—PROFITEERING TRADE ENCOURAGED—COMPROMISING INTELLECTUALS—THE INDIAN PRINTER—HIS ART AND SCIENCE—NECESSITY OF DAILY LIFE—"ADVANCED" EDUCATIONISTS UNAWARE

The Divali festival has deteriorated, rapidly. One of the most beautiful of seasonal festivals, Divali now indicates all the signs of progressive decay. Is it a national festival? Is it to be a national epidemic? The shops and stalls bursting out with sweets, crackers, greeting cards and calendars and annuals the street walls, trams, trains, bus plastered with cine-posters and handbills announcing "special" shows, the concerts, gramophones and the radios, the sermons and the loud ceremonies—all produce an atmosphere in complete contrast with the dignity of the festival, the beauty of the season.

The Redeeming Feature.

Perhaps, the only redeeming, consoling, features are the quiet wayside festive groups—their unassuming simple costumes, bright colour, brighter eyes and brighter hearts the charming "rangoli" patterns on the thresholds, the "toran" on the door lintels and the "nupoor" ankle-loops which mark the rhythm of the reunion of friends and families. And, if there must be noise, the children's laughter and the crackers they let off are one thousand times preferable to the environment of noise and vulgarity which is being specially manufactured for Divali.

The Divali Epidemic.

Of these symptoms of the Divali epidemic, none is half as typical, all-pervading and pernicious as the plethora of annuals. It is futile to detail them. They are, with some exceptions, tarred with the same brush. It is not surprising, it is not amazing, it is staggering to mark the extent to which otherwise self-respecting intellectuals actively encourage this profiteering trade. Some even in the forefront of those who have earned their position, name and fame by their intellectual, political or social convictions lend their services with entire indifference to the anti-social exploitation.

Religiosity Replaced By Profiteering.

Much of the religiosity associated with Divali has, rightly, disappeared from some of these publications. Its place is taken by no definite socio-economic, intellectual, political or cultural outlook, but by reckless profiteering in vulgar sentiment and sob-stuff. It is an incredible irony to see in some of these annual elaborate patriotic, Congress, or "social", "radical" talk cheek by jowl with unbelievably banal and not seldom gaudy and crudely suggestive products of the camera, or the perverted brush. Is it too much for these "eminent" names to exercise self-restraint enough to keep them away from their company? It is true that India has the doubtful distinction of being perhaps the only country in the world where art education and culture form precisely the plank of no political platform—India where everything is fondly believed to exist on the non-material plane, not excluding politics!

Mr. B. K. Shasrabudhe, a student of the Camera Class (Universal Arts League), has here successfully attempted to capture the soft tones and massive foliage relieved by the dusky glamour.

Compromised Self-Respect.

Is that the reason why our "eminent" intellectuals consider themselves free to compromise their self-respect? Is that the reason why they seldom miss the distinguishing chance of mixing their names and thoughts with the overflow of what has been aptly described as "Cine-silt?" Is there to be no domain of national life where self-respecting intellectuals can afford not to practise the contrary to what they have to preach, theorise and sloganise? I have yet to hear from them the mildest whisper of protest against the subservience to the banalities, for example, of the cinema world.

Gaudy Crudities.

It is not at all difficult to detect the environment which dominates the preparation of some of these annuals and which, of set purpose, produces the overwhelming mass of cheap banalities, gaudy crudities. The backwash of the "studios," the "cine-silt" as it has been described, leaves little or no room for the artist, draughtsman—decorative, illustrative or sarcastic-painter or sculptor, who wishes to keep pace with or be in tune with the nation's social or cultural aspirations or aspirations of political emancipation. The gaudy cinema parade in many of the annuals is more than positive injustice to individual artists. It is equally positively a loss to cine-art and a deliberate disservice to the nation.

Clear The Garish Rubbish

The cinema industry of no nation, and decidedly not of India, can prosper or even hope to maintain its position without the whole-hearted assistance of its creative artists. The gaudy parade in the annuals is, obviously, the way neither for finding or appreciating creative talents or national aspirations and status. And, it is time that self-respecting intellectuals began to clear libraries, reading rooms and, most important of all, the homes where the cinema rubbish percolates, unchecked through the garish "Divali" annuals.

Printing Academy

The opening, this week, of the Academy of Printing at the Vithalbhai Patel Road marks the healthy turn to vocational education. The Indian printer has responded and, up to a point responded well, as Mr. Natrajan observed at the opening of the Academy. But he drifts and his make-shifts are manifold. For, strange as it may appear this country has left it to private, individual, enterprise his instruction and training. His skill is mechanical and mostly imitative, not scientific or progessively inventive. Despite his latent talents, he has almost invariably to play the second-fiddle to the "expert" from abroad. He is, moreover, inarticulate, unorganised. The promoters of the Academy will, one hopes, soon place it to reach the attention and practical support of the nation. It is, in every sense of the term, a national enterprise of the first magnitude.

National Enterprise

The printer's science and art are a daily necessity of civilised modern life. And, although "quality" printing may be discounted as a business slogan, it is impossible to exaggerate the national importance and educative value of good printing. If some of our "advanced" educationists and exponents of culture could be persuaded to realise the psychological reactions on the mind, infant as well as adult, of well-printed and illustrated text-books and cultural literature, most of their lofty sermons of educative and cultural uplift would be rendered superfluous.

Aundh and Its Ruler

Even A Confirmed Republican Will Not Fail To Wonder After A Visit To Aundh, Whether There Is Not Something In A State After All .....

(By P. R. AMBIKE)

Akkasaheb, gifted grand daughter of Shri Balasaheb. The Rajkumari will soon be leaving for Europe to continue her art studies.

Prince, Painter and Patron, in these three words can one describe Shri Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, the ruler of Aundh. The State is a small one with its districts scattered on the tableland of the Deccan, and one not particularly endowed with the bounty nature, But within a quarter of century of the present ruler's beneficient rule, it has been transformed into a progressive and prosperous domain and to-day it can claim to be in the vanguard of Indian India.

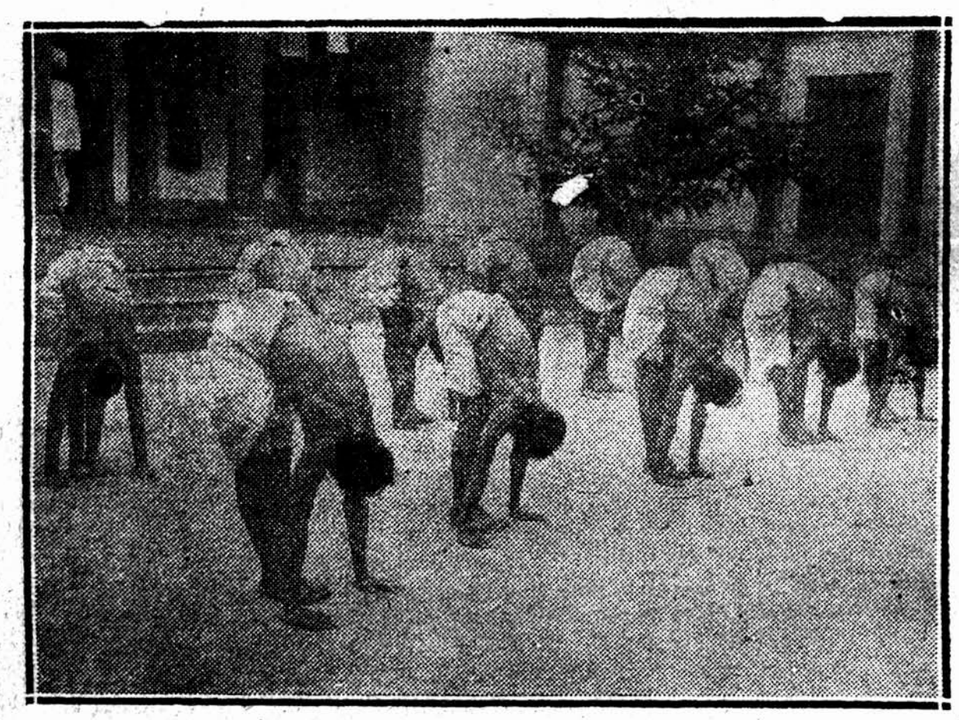
Aundh traces its origin to those stirring days in the history of Maharashtra, when the Great Shivaji raised the banner of freedom and founded an empire which witnin a century had become the foremost power in India. The first Pratinidhi was a trusted servant and had an honoured position in the celebrated cabinet of Eight, the 'Ashtapradhan,' of the great king. Since those earliest days the rulers of Aundh had a proud place in the hegemony of the Marathas and they never wavered in their allegiance to the Chatrapati, even when in later times he had become a mere figurehead. Many are the references in history and ballad to the part played by the princes of Aundh in those 'old, unhappy, far-off days and battles long ago.'

Present Enlightened Ruler

With the final disappearance of the Satara throne in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Aundh was in a sense cut of all vital, life-giving forces, and henceforth for many decades it led a somnolent, not to say decadent, existence. Retaining its territorial and political integrity was all it could do, during those benighted times. By a fortunate chance—for he was not the heir-apparent,—the present ruler was called upon to ascend the Aundh "Gadi" in 1909, and since then the State has never looked back. Shri Balasaheb was already well-equipped for the great responsibilities he was called upon to undertake. He was a Bachelor of Arts and a keen-eyed artist to boot. He was well read in the classics and was imbued with a profound veneration for India's ancient culture and philosophy.

Above everything else, he had the vision to see and the will to do. Aundh has made phenomenal progress in the last twenty-five years in the various spheres of national life, and to-day it is an object lesson of what can be attained by the devotion of a prince to his people. A ruler at his best is a benevolent despot, but in Aundh one verily finds the most of benevolence and the least of despotism.

The fame of Shrimant Balasaheb has to-day spread far and wide. He is known as an authority on painting and architecture, an ardent physical culturist, and his election to the forthcoming Maharashtra Literary Conference testifies to his love of literature. But with all this the advancement of his people remains his first and foremost passion. He is never more happy than when he is among the simple village folk, mixing with them without any formality and acting as their friend, philosopher and guide. A visit to Aundh is a revelation, indeed, and even a confirmed republican will not fail to wonder afterwards if there is not something in a state after all!



Students doing "Surya Namaskar"—a system of physical culture devised by Shri Balasaheb.

Industrial Enterprise

I do not intend to give here any routine statistics, as an index of the progress achieved during the present regime. For mere figures will give but a poor idea of the literal metamorphosis effected Take those two great industrial enterprises, the Kirloskar Brothers and the Ogale Glass Worws, which are both pioneering institutions of their type and whose products are now well-known throughout India. They owe their inception and their development, not merely to the material help, but also to the unceasing personal interest taken in their progress by Shri Balasaheb.

And how many visitors to Poona who have admired the life-like statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which greet one's eyes as one steps out of the station, know that it has been presented by Shri Balasaheb and was produced under his personal directions by an obscure artist in Aundh? Had it not been for the encouragement of his patron, that sculptor's art would have to-day been 'wasting its sweetness on the desert air.' A visit to the palace in Aundh is, indeed, an education in the fine arts. For Shri Balasaheb's collection of paintings, both medieval and modern, is one of the finest on this side of India. He himself is a distinguished artist, and has illustrated with his own brush those ancient epics of India, the Ramayan and the Mahabharata,—a herculean task in itself. He is

A still from the factory of Kirloskar Bros. who are the foremost manufacturers of agricultural implements in India.

Shrimant Balasaheb, Ruler of Aundh.

also a great believer in the good old maxim 'Mens sana in corpore sano,' and he has perfected a system of physical culture—"The Surya Namaskar," which he loses no opportunity of propagating wherever he goes.

Political And Social Reforms

There greatest claim to the distinction of Aundh, however, lies in the unique experiments that are being conducted there, in both the political and the social fields. The ruler was quick to perceive long ago, that the subjects of Indian Sates can never be isolated from the new currents of thought in British India, and that indeed, it would be unwise to attempt to do so. The peoples' aspiration to be associated with the Government was, he felt, not only natural but legitimate. Liberty to manage their own affairs need not necessarily clash with the loyalty they owe to their ruler and to the King-Emperor. Soon after the inauguration of the Montford Reforms in British India, therefore, Shri Balasaheb instituted a Representative Assembly in Aundh also, and for more than a decade now there has veen a very welcome co-operation between both the ruler and the ruled in the governance of the State. That the experiment has proved a great success is evident from the fact that recently an elected member of the Assembly was given a seat on the executive council. Thus, without strife and *without fuss, Aundh has achieved* a signal and fruitful alliance between autocracy and democracy—an achievement of which any prince can be proud.

No Untouchability In State

Same is the case in the social sphere also. With the true insight of a reformer, he realised that especially when dealing with antiquated social usages, an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of precept. Since long before untouchability became a live issue in Indian Politics, the ruler has been trying to eradicate this blot upon Hinduism from his state. No distinction between caste Hindus and Harijans is observed in Aundh. Harijans have free access even to the palace, and on the Makarsankrant day the Ranisaheba presents with her own hands the auspicious "Kunkum Karandas" to Harijan women, which is a much valued token of social equality.

The efforts made by the ruler of Aundh in this respect have received a just tribute from none less than Mahatma Gandhi himself

(Continued on page 21)

Mental Patient Murders Scientist Friend

"Twelve Years Ago He Insulted Me, So I Killed Him"

"Twelve years ago he insulted me, so I took him out and just killed him"

This was part of an amazing statement aleged at the inquest at Llanfairfechan on Mr. Ronald S. Morgan to have been made by an inmate of a local mental home, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Morgan, who was 31, a doctor of chemistry, and lived at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, was found dead on Sunday after he had taken Dr. Koch, the inmate in question, for a walk.

The Jury found that Koch killed Mr. Morgan by blows on the head. Koch, who was not in a fit state to be present in court, was committed for trial on a charge of murder by the coroner, Mr. P. Willams

On opening the inquest coroner said that Mr. Morgan came to Llanfairfechan very frequently to see an inmate of the Hall called Dr. Koch, who had been there for some time.

NOT ALLOWED OUT ALONE.

Koch was not allowed to go out alone but he was permitted to go with his friend, who couched for his safety.

For some unknown reason, the coroner continued, Mr. Morgan was attacked—very violently attacked. Koch got him on the ground, and his head was battered most fearfully with a stone.

Dr. Ruby Alice Stern, acting medical officer at the Hall, said that Mr Morgan asked her permission by telephone to take Koch out. He had not been violent while an inmate.

Later she received a message that Koch had killed Mr. Morgan. When she saw Koch he was very distressed. She asked him what had happened to Mr. Morgan, and he said he wanted a cigarette.

Dr. Stern stated that Koch then said: "Twelve years ago he insulted me so I took him out and just killed him. Haven't you got a cigarette? I killed him with a stone and finished up with a stone."

OUT TOGETHER BEFORE.

Stanley Clayson, an attendant at the hall said when Koch came back his face and clothes were covered with blood. He dressed three wounds on his face and got him to bed. Later Koch said, "The body will be found between here and Aber."

Koch had been out on previous occasions with Mr. Morgan and they were on friendly terms.

Owen Lewis, an elderly, white-haired man, who gave evidence in Welsh, told how he saw the attack after he had heard shouting from the shore and had gone there

"I could see a man with a big stone, which he held in both hands," said the witness, who moved his arms up and down to show how the man on the ground was being struck.

Two bloodstained stones, one of them sharp-edged and about a foot long, were produced and identified by the witness.

Dr Helsey, police surgeon, of Bangor, said he found Morgan with his head wedged between large boulders

Later he saw Koch and advised the Chief Constable that the man was in an utterly unfit condition to be moved, adding that he was well-looked after where he was. He was isolated and was watched night and day.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Coroner told the jury there was no doubt that Margan's death was due to the injuries he received, and there seemed little doubt as to who had caused them.

The only time a coroner's jury could consider the state of a man's mind was when he had killed himself. It was the jury's duty to commit Koch to the Assizes and the judge would know how to deal with him.

Referring to the responsibility of the authorities the coroner said that it was difficult to see what else the management of the home could do, their object to get patients to recover.

They could never say what a man like that would do, but it was ispossible to keep him always under restraint, and he would appear to be in the best custody possible in the charge of an old friend.

Mr. Morgan had behaved in a very hsmane way in coming so often to see an old friend, and everything quite proper had been done so far as that institition was ioncerned.

The jury added a rider to their verdict that, their opinion, no blame attached to the officers of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton (of which the institution is a branch), but they asked them to consider their regulations relating to patients leaving the premises without an attendan.

FROM POVERTY TO POWER

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to narrate briefly the stories of the careers of persons, within their own knowledge, who, though born in extreme poverty, rose by sheer dint of personal exertion and intelligence, to occupy positions of commanding power and influence.

The sender of the most interesting, but entirely true story of such a career will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on5th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th November, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (contd.)

NOVELS OF EUROPEAN INTRIGUE

A ROYAL ROMANCE. By Carlton Dawe. Published by Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., London.

This is an interesting novel dealing with the life of a European king and the state of affairs in his kingdom. The author has successfully combined romance, intrigue and mystery in the theme, and gets an ex-Scotland Yard man to solve the mystery and bring peace to the turbulent kingdom.

The story commences with the intimate friendship of the Scotland Yard Officer Peter and his valet Flloyd with the King of Istania, a European kingdom. King Paul, a care-free gentleman, never cares for public opinion and his private life is the scandal of the whole of Europe. He has obtained a separation from his wife. When he gets back to his kingdom after a visit to England, he is compelled to deal harshly with a certain section of the population, who are hostile towards him. The Scotland Yard man pays a visit to his friend Paul and finds that there is a regular conspiracy amongst the high officials of the kingdom to assassinate the king and enthrone his brother Michael, who is a nin-com-poop, being bossed by his Russian wife. The Scotland Yard Officer with the help of his valet and another officer of the king's guards successfully unearths the conspiracy. He also saves the life of the King who is abducted by the conspirators, who are on the point of cutting his throat, when Peter intervenes.

It is a gripping story full of thrills and a touch of romance.

A. S. E.

THE CROOKED SIGN. By Ben Bolt. Published by Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., London.

This book is by the same author, who wrote "Wayland of the Guides," the propagandist book which paints the Indian Red Shirts in as dark a colour as possible. In this novel the author deals with the Nazis under Herr Hitler.

The story concerns the escapades of the daughter of a famous Jewish scientist, who is persecuted by Nazis. The great scientist is interned in an old Castle in Germany, while his daughter, who is a world famous singer manages to escape from Germany with the formula of certain important discoveries of the scientist. The possession of that formula by any European Government would place it at an advantage over the other governments. Practically every European Government is anxious to have the formula for itself. Two gang of Germans and Italians respectively shadow the girl to get possession of the formula and stop at nothing to get at their goal. The girl is met by Roddy Brymer, of the British Diplomatic Service on her journey to Paris from Geneva who helps her to take away the formula to England. The gangsters follow Brymer to England also. The girl is kidnapped. Brymer, Ringrose of the American Embassy and the Hon. William succeed in rescuing both the scientist and his daughter and bringing them safe to England

A. S. E.

"Sharat Chandra: An Estimate And Appreciation"

In connection with the article entitled as above, written by Shri Ramnath Suman, which appeared in our issue of Sunday last, our acknowledegments are due to the "Twentieth Century" of Allahabad, in which the article originally appeared.

TREND OF BRITISH SOCIALIST THOUGHT

(Continued from page 16)

ideology of British Socialists, the theory of gradualness and peaceful transition from Capitalism to Socialism. Considered from this point of view the book will rank on a par with the famous "Fabian Essays on Socialism." It is well to remember that the theory of gradualness is peculiar to the British mind because of two reasons: firstly the fact that Britain has been able to maintain a high standard of living all along, thanks to Colonial exploitation and Imperial tribute from dependencies, and secondly because of her Colonial policy.

In the Chapter on "Foreign Investment," Mr. Ernest Davies writes:

"Foreign investment has probably played a more important role in the economic structure of Great Britain than in that of any country". According to statistics the bulk of this foreign investment is concentrated within the Empire. From this investment abroad "an income of between £100 million and £200 million accrues annually. This has enabled this country (Britain) to enjoy a higher standard of living than would otherwise have been possible, both during times of prosperity ..... and during times of depression ..... The maintenance of this standard of living through the protection of our foreign markets and investments has been one of the main guiding principles of British foreign policy. The protection of the routes of Empire, and the development of the spheres of influence in all parts of the globe, are but two instances of how our foreign policy has been inspired by this necessity of protecting at all costs those foreign interests without which this country would be unable to support its present population at any reasonable economic level." "It has been necessary to assume," proceeds Mr. Davies, "the continued existence of foreign investment under Socialism—although this would be done by the State rather than by the individual—in order to maintain, at least during the transition to Socialism, our present standard of living."

This, however, is not the place nor the occasion to discuss Colonial policy of Socialist Britain under the hegemony of the Labour Party. The solutions offered by the authors of this book are conditioned by the possibility and ability of Britain to effect a peaceful transition from Capitalism to Socialism. Successful revolutions in the Colonies and Dependencies, or in any one vital unit of the British Empire will obviously knock the bottom out of the basis for such an assumption. But as Mr. Radice says obviously in relation to Capitalist resistance or opposition:

"I am fully aware that events may move very fast once a Socialist Government seizes power..... If for instance confiscatory measures were introduced, or if a severe internal fight took place, or if all overseas investments were repudiated by our debtors or given back to our debtors by ourselves, many of the problems would take a different form."

The present Fabian publication read along with the other and earlier publication of the British Socialist League, "Problems of a Socialist State," edited by Sir Stafford Cripps will give a foreign reader a fairly clear idea of the trends of Socialist thought and movement in Britain.

A Book On Memory

SMRITI SHASTRA, by Pandit Ram Sahai Sharma (Kotah. Price twelve annas)

Although the author does not claim any originality for the book and its subject, it must be said to his credit that this is probaly the first book of its kind in Hindi which treats of memory and its functions etc. The author has put in a brief and clear way some of the well-known researches and thoughts on the subject as propounded in many recognised books, in English on the subject. Those who do not know English will be interested in this book as it treats a subject so far untouched by Hindi writers.

An undesirable feature of the book is the large number of mistakes in printing.

BUCHUN.

Upper Sind Collegian

We have received a copy of the above magazine which is the organ of the C. and S. College Shikarpur. The College was raised this year to the status of a first grade college. The October issue besides the usual articles by students contains the annual report by the Principal and an article by Prof. Malkani.

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Aundh And Its Ruler

(Continued from page 18)

who observed in an issue of the "Harijan", "Aundh has a liberal-minded chief who with the Rani-saheb deserves congratulations for abolishing untouchability from his State."

Yarn Is Land Revenue

Shri Balasaheb has never failed to pay due attention to the condition of the agriculturists, who, after all, form the real backbone of India. Their welfare has been his constant care and the following extract taken from the speech he delivered at his Silver Jubilee celebrations last year is typical of the man:

"One of the main aims in bringing about these reforms is to make the people in the State self-supporting with respect at least to food and clothing. The first point is being reached by improving agriculture; while regarding the second, efforts are persistently being made to persuade the farmer to spin yarn and thus add to his own resources. AS AN ENCONRAGEMENT, I HAVE PROMISSED TO ACCEPT YARN AS LAND REVENUE, DUE TO THE STATE. In order to relieve the agriculturist from debts a scheme has been prepared and would soon be brought into practice, "Due remission of land taxes, in days of scarcity, has never been neglected."

No commentary is needed on this extract, except that Aundh must be the only State in India where yarn is accepted as land revenue.

Plain Living And High Thinking

Shri Balasaheb is approaching the end of the Biblical span of life, but his energy, enthusiasm and freshness of outlook remain as young as ever. Simple unostentatious, clad in the plainest of garments, he is a true illustration of the maxim "Plain living and high thinking." He has brought up his children and grand children almost on Spartan lines. Many of them inherit his artistic abilities and his grand-daughter, the gifted S. Akkasaheb especially, gives promise of great future.

Though small in extent, Aundh is great in achievement. Though it geographically lies secluded in the hills and dales of the Sahyadri, it is now far-famed for its go-ahead spirit. And regarding its ruler who is the architect of its fortunes, one can to-day stand anywhere in Aundh and say truthfully: Si monumentum requ'ris, circumspice.

Wringing her hands despairingly, the hostess approached the foreign musician.

"Oh, dear," she sighed. "I do hope my husband wasn't rude when he asked you not to play!"

The musician beamed at her.

"No, no no," he replied. " 'E ask me not to play a certain tune."

"What did he say" she asked, puzzled.

" 'E say. 'Don't play "For the Love of Mike." ' "

H. E. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, and Lady Erskine, paid a visit on the 23rd ultimo to Mr. Walmsby's es tate at Palapilly in Cochin. Photo shows them at the rubber factory.

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Realtor: "That's what't overlooked.'

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(5) Mr. Shukla c/o Banglow No. 22, Ahmedabad:—I take VIMZIM daily, I find improvement in nerves and feel better. 31-5-35.

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'Unity Of All Religions'

By Dr. Bhagwandas

The author of "The Unity of Asiatic Thought" says the best means of promoting peace is the establishment of unity between Science and Religion, and between different religions, and shows that the teaching of all great religions is almost identical for all practical purposes. Science has its expert craft corresponding to priestcraft; "and, becoming religionless and Godless, it has brought about even more bloodshed than religion. becoming scienceless and reasonless has done. But all such things are the fault, neither of true science nor of true religion, but of the evil in human nature that falsifies them both for its own selfish purposes."

The wish is father to the thought. Those who, for temperamental or interested reasons, wish to see unity only, will see unity only. Those who wish to see disunion only, will see disunion only. Those who wish impartially to examine both sides of the question, will see both justly, and will discern the truth, which always stands in the mean between opposite extremes, the truth of essential Unity in superficial Diversity in religious as well as in scientific thought."

That there is agreement between the great religions, we have the assurance of their promulgators themselves.

The Bhagwat says,

"In varying ways the sages have described,
The same unvarying and essential truths;
There is no real conflict 'twixt them all."

Mahammad says, "This that I am uttering, the Quran, is to be found in the writings of the ancients"; and "Teachers have been sent to every race"; and "There is no difference, no disagreement between the prophets."

Religion means "that which binds human beings to each other in bonds of love and sympathy and mutual rights and duties and binds them all also to God, endeavouring to lead them back to God, from whom their disposition makes them stray away again and yet again in too eager following of the objects of the senses"

The corresponding Vedic word Dharma means to hold and build together, and Islam means the "acceptance" of God, the "surrender" of the small self to the great Self. "Thy will be done, O Lord; not mine" is the essence of Christianity.

We may distinguish three aspects in all the great religions; viz. Gnana-Marga, Bhakti Marga and Karma-Marga in Vaidika Dharma; Haqiqat, Tariqat, and Shariat in Islam; Gnosis (the way of knowledge), Pletas the way of Pietism), and Energeia (the way of Rites, ceremonies and works of charity) in Christianity.

Belief in one basic truth is common to all religions. It is called Ishwara in Hinduism, Ahura Mazda in Zoroastrianism, Allah in Mahomedanism, God in Christianity. So also is belief in the dotrine of reward and punishment; in higher and lower worlds (heaven and hell, svarga and narka, behesht and dozekh) into which man passes after death and may pass by "extension of faculty" in present life.

It is further believed that advanced souls forming a Spiritual Hierarchy are taking care of human race, guiding and guarding it on its upward path. They are called Avatars in Hinduism, Rasuls in Mahomedanism, Buddhas in Budhism, Arhats in Jainism, Messiahs in Christianity.

Another belief common to religion is that the final purpose of life is to achieve liberty, freedom or deliverance. The commandments regarding the duty of life are identical for all practical purposes. All religions enjoin harmlessness, truthfulness, honesty, justice, cleanliness, purity righteousness, chastity and sense-control, and prayer. "True prayer has nothing to do with asking for earthly gifts." True prayer is high aspiration and right determination, and not bargain and no low desire. If people prefer the religion of bargain and ceremonialism established by "the blind that lead the blind" to the religion of morality and altruism founded by enlightened ones, the fault lies with them and their teachers, and not with the enlightened Founders of Faith.

CONCLUSION.

"So many castes, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind,
Is all the sad world needs".

"And the One and only sure art of being kind is to bear deligently in mind the Great Truth of Unity of our-self with the one Eternal, Infinite, Universal Self and with all selves. God is Love, Love is God."

'Thrive, thrive, O Love Divine!
thy happy madness,
Sole remedy of life's ills and sadness,
Prime antidote of parts and prudery,
Art, Science, Scripture—all art are thou to me!"
"Veda, Avesta, Bible, Al-Qurari,
Temple, Pagoda, Church and Ka'aba-Stone,
All these and more my heart doth now embrace,
Since my Religion now is Love alone."

Aum! Amin! Amen!

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A Page About Women

LOST HAIR LEADS TO SUICIDE

It Had Caught Fire While Being Dried

How a woman committed suicide because she had burned her hair while drying it, was told at the inquest on Miss Matilda Saville (47), teacher in an L.C.C. school.

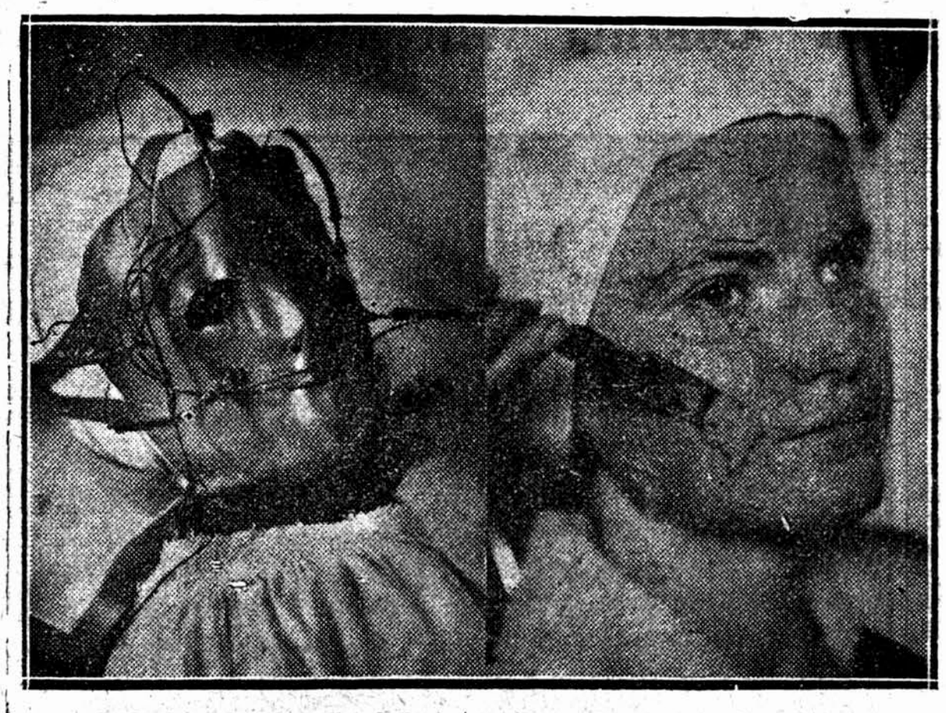
Miss Saville was staying at the home of her mother. Apparently she was drying her hair in front of the fire and burnt a large piece from the back of her head.

Two hours later her 85-year-old mother returned home and found her hanging naked from the stair banisters.

Returning a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind", the coroner said: "I think the lady probably washed her hair and put a newspaper up to shield her face while she dried it.

"She must have got her hair too close, set it on fire, and it was burnt off. She rushed to the bathroom, perhaps with the idea of relieving herself of the pain.

"Then I think she must have been overcome with the terror of being burnt and the fear of disfigurement and being a nuisance to people. She went completely out of her mind, rushed downstairs, got the rope and then threw herself over the banisters.



In the Torture Chamber of Beauty Parlour.

Miss Roshan Noshervan Mirza, a graduate of the Madras University and Tata scholar, left, last week, for England to prosecute higher studies at Oxford.

WHY CHILDREN PREFER MOTHERS

Latter's Spanks Lack Zest, While Father's Punishment Leaves Sense Of Injustice Behind

Children between the ages of 5 and 9 like their mothers better than their fathers, according to Dr. Margaret Simpson, Research Assistant at Teachers College, Columbia University. The results of her survey announced in The Teachers College News, official publication of the college.

One of the reasons for this mother-preference, the survey disclosd, was that "father uses a strap." In addition to the punishment, the youngsters complained that their fathers pass too little time with them. The only exceptions were the five-year-old girls 60 per cent of whom said they preferred their fathers, while only 36 per cent favoured their mothers.

Five hundred children were studied individually. All came from homes in which both parents were alive.

Dr Simpson used personal interviewing, children's dreams and stories as the basis for her analysis.

"For both boys and girls, from the age of 6 to the age of 9" Dr. Simpson writes, "there is a tendency for father-preference to decline. The most marked drop occurs in the case of girls about six. The trend is for mother-preference to increase for both boys and girls from 5 to 9. For the girls, the increase in mother-preference is irregular."

PUNISHMENT GIVEN AS REASON.

Giving possible reasons for this trend, the survey says: "About the time both boys and girls reach 6 years of age, the behavior of the fathers of the group appears changed. They play less with the children and punish them more, and their gifts to them become less frequent."

Dr. Simpson told the youngsters about a boy who is standing on the shore of a deep pond, watching his father and mother paddling in a canoe. A gust of wind overturns the canoe, topping the parents into the water. Each child was then asked whom he would save first.

The father would be saved first by 32 per cent of the 5-year-olds, while only 7 per cent of the 9-year-olds would save their father. Ninety-two per cent of the latter group would aid their mothers.

Analyzing the effect of punishment, Dr. Simpson asserts:

"Mother punishes as the need arises, whereas the father's punishment is often reserved for the evening, which is the only time he is at home. The small child has by that time perhaps forgotten the offense, and feels that the punishment is an injustice.

MOTHER'S SPANKS LACK ZEST.

"The motrer's threat, 'Wait till father comes home,' may influence also the child's idea as to which member of the family does most of the punishing. Some of these facts are reflected in the children's answers: 'Mother does not spank so hard,' 'Father uses a strap,' 'Mother only spanks if I am bad.'"

Concerning nationality, the findings disclose: "The percentage of mother-preference is highest for the American boys, while that of father-preference is lowest. The percentage of father-preference is highest for the Irish girls; the percentage of mother-preference is lowest. The percentage of father-preference of German boys is about half that of the boys in general.

"It is an interesting fact that, of all the groups, the American boys show the highest percentage of mtther-preference. From pioneer days the American people have maintained a higher degree of worship of women than other people have. The origin of this lies perhaps partly in the scarcity value of women in new countries."—"New York Times."

WIFE OR MOTHER?

Son Makes Fatal Choice

A Reading man had to choose between his wife and his mother after the two had failed to agree He chose his wife. Next day the mother was found dead from gas poisoning.

This was the tragedy disclosed at a Reading inquest when a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned on Mrs. Mary Ann Orrom (68), a widow.

Harold Orrom, said that he had lived with his mother until Sunday, but his wife could not agree with his mother and went home. He agreed to go back to his wife when she got a house.

She found one and he had to choose his wife or his mother.

He thought his duty was to his young wife, and he left. The next morning when he called at the house he found her and the cat dead.

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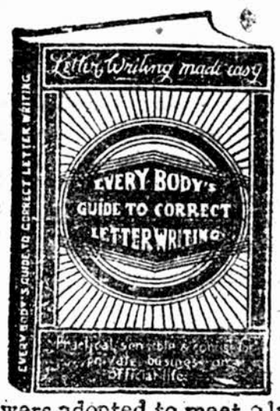

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Animals Too Suffer In War

What Italo-Abyssinian Conflict Will Mean To Wild Life In Ethiopia

Whatever the turn of events now in Abyssinia, it is interesting to speculate upon the effects of a clash of arms, not merely upon the humans involved but upon the whole range of life throughout the affected area, writes Mr. E. G. Boulenger in the "News Chronicle."

Some may recall the many strange effects which the great European fracas had upon the creatures in the war zone.

In France the cessation of the customary "battue" led to a great increase of wild boar throughout the northern regions, and when at last their depredations made action imperative, over 40,000 were shot within 12 months, still leaving an enormous surplus.

As a result of poison gas and incendiary bombs a large number of birds were killed and the destruction of fresh water fish has scarcely been made good to this day.

Similar stories can be told of almost all the "fronts" but on none was the regrettable destruction of wild life more noticeable than in Luthuania, where the European bison, never too abundant, was exterminated.

The vast and varied area of Abyssinia can scarcely hope to afford sufficient sanctuary to its native animals, especially when, as must happen in the event of hostilities, the belligerents' demand for food becomes ever more imperative.

In the past, the Emperor has usually granted permission to "bona-fide" collectors to enter the country and shoot game, but, even so, natural conditions never made Abyssinia a sportsman's paradise. The number of white men who have explored the huge tableland and given detailed accounts of their efforts are comparatively few.

The country would appear to be little less prolific in game than the better-known hunting-grounds further south. It cannot show the zebra or eland, but amongst the larger-hoofed animals may be enumerated the oryx, beisa antelope, bush buck, duiker, klipspringer, kudu, oribi, water-buck, reed buck and hartebeest.

Elephant and rhinoceros are also fairly numerous, while very characteristic of the country is the grotesquely-visaged wart hog.

These wild pigs are extraordinarily active, despite their disproportionately large heads ornamented with huge warts and protuberances, in addition to two pairs of gigantic tusks. Though well able to protect themselves, even against lions, the wart hogs usually follow a policy of safety first, and if their self-excavated caves are within reach, they at once make for them.

Hog's Bee-Line

When in danger the wart hog makes a bee line for its residence at an incredible speed, and when apparently on the point of entering precipitously head first suddenly twists itself round, entering backwards and thus effectively blocking the entrance with its formidable head.

Though much of the country is described as desert, some regions abound with hyrax, the rock rabbits or conies of Scripture—the diminutive and nimble-footed relatives of the elephant that live on friendly terms with tribes of monkeys and even baboons.

The latter are represented by several species, all of which are well known for their almost military organisation. They are often ruled over by a dictator, who leads the tribe on raiding expeditions into the nearest cultivated territory.

Strangest of all the Abyssinian mammals is the aardvark, or ant bear, which, although fairly abundant, is, owing to its nocturnal habits and prodigious burrowing powers, practically unknown to the majority of native hunters. When tunnelling it appears to almost dive into solid earth, forging ahead with fore feet and flinging soil behind with its hind limbs at a rate that three hefty men armed with shovels would be unable to keep pace with.

Rich In Birds

Abyssinia is especially rich in birds, the north-west part being on the migration line. According to Major Cheesman, H.M. Consul in North-West Abyssinia, grass fires in the jungle may extend for hundreds of miles, and it is surprising how these fires affect the fauna.

The smoke attracts insect-eating birds, such as the bee-eater and rollers from long distances, and these fly over the flames catching the escaping grasshoppers and moths. The beautiful crimson bee-eaters fly in and out of the ascending smoke, and the sun, when it catches their burnished red plumage, gives them the appearance of blazing embers.

Birds of prey are represented by lammergeiers, sea eagles, various species of vulture, including the lappet-faced vulture whose outstretched wings may cover 9ft. and the Bateleur eagle. The body of the latter is valued by the natives as medicine, but if the bird should fall on one it is said to bring bad luck.

Several species of duck are very common in various parts of the colony, but for some mysterious reason duck is never eaten by the inhabitants, who, however, welcome other forms of fowl. An entertaining bird is the Abyssinian chiff-chaff, which imitates the songs and calls of other birds. It comes freely into the rooms of the houses and bungalows singing lustily whilst in search of spiders.

Crown Prince Asfaou Wosan of Ethiopia, is in charge of the troops in the region invaded by the Italians and is directing the harassing tactics of the Ethiopians. The Crown Prince is shown here with his sister, when they were in Rome, in 1932.

A group of potential Ethiopian army volunteers are given a "pep talk" by a dapper recruiting officer during a patriotic meeting in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

From The Ethiopian War Front

The historic broadcast by Emperor Haile Selassie on September 13th, in which he told the world that his nation wants only peace.

This eight-foot drum major, head of the King's own bodyguard band, is leading the parade through Ethiopia.

Among the more redoubtable warriors who responded to the recent sounding of the war gong were these four women warriors on their way to the Ogaden (Southern) Front, where they will take their places beside their men-folk prepared to share with them the rigors of actual warfare.

Most of Haile Selassie's men in arms, can fight much better than they can read. The new recruit on the left has just been given a gun and a copy of army regulations. The "regular" who has offered to read the regulations for him, is knitting his brows and seems to be having a difficult time himself.

Main street in Addis Ababa takes on a gala appearance as long lines of the Imperial Guard, fully uniformed, depart for the front. Tribal warriors lined the streets to give them a rousing send off.

General Liquimaquas Mangesha, one of most respected of provincial barons of Ehiopia, was his country's Minister in Rome. Now, with every capable man, woman and child of his country preparing to defend their homeland against foreign invader, General Mangesha has become one of leading war-lords of Ethiopia.

Domination Of Mediterranean Essential To Britain

Italy's African Objective Constitutes Serious Menace To British "Life Line" Of Communications To Orient

England's world power hinges on her ability to control the Mediterranean Sea.

Italy, growing to parity with England and France since the World War and under the energetic policies of Mussolini, is a threat to Britain's "life line" of communication to the Orient between Gobraltor and Suez, writes Mr. Kent Hunter in the "New York Evening Journal".

That, in 47 words is the story behind the scenes in Britain's active stand for sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations. That is why, if Italy cannot be jockeyed into a position where the nations of the League will discipline her for kicking the Ethiopian pawn around, on the international chess board, England will eventually have to face Italy directly—and perhaps alone.

England's wealth is in the Orient—China, India, Australasia. From Alexandria, Egypt, her air lines plunge south, through the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika (former German East Africa), into the gold and diamond territory of the Union of South Africa, nominally autonomous ,but still a British Dominion.

From "Cape To Cairo"

It is a straight route from the "Cape to Cairo" to a British holding that encompasses all of the African East Coast except Italian Somaliland, east of Ethiopia, and Mozambique, the Portuguese colony north of Transvaal and South of Tanganyika.

Britain must maintain that air route. She must protect her water rights for the Blue Nile Valley irrigation projects — water rights that start in the Ethiopian Lake Tana, water rights protected by treaty with Ethiopia but which might be endangered if Ethiopia became a mere Roman colony. Britain, in addition, has projected a railroad, connecting the present railhead at Khartum, in the Sudan with Uganda and Kenya provinces BY WAY OF ADDIS ABABA. Such a road would be approved by Haile Selassie. It might not be so approved by Mussolini.

Capture of a slice of eastern Ethiopia by Italy, joining Italian Somaliland on the Indian Ocean and Eritrea on the Red Sea, would cut off British and French Somaliland from Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian interior where tremendous natural resources are merely awaiting development.

And it would increase the danger to England's communications from Cape to Cairo by increasing the holdings of an Anglo-embittered Italy on the Eastern Sudan border, from which should a war of conquest ever develop between England and Italy, Egypt and the Nile, Egypt and the British key base at Alexandria might be caught in the pincers of an Italian drive from Libya on the west and the expanded Eritrea on the east.

That, in turn, would cut England's communications to the east through Suez—the "life line" maintained for a hundred years.

Straits Fortified

Italy's fortification of Pantelleria Island, in the narrow Mediterranean bottleneck in the Straits of Sicily, is another threat to the British "life line".

French Tunis is a mere 100 miles across the straits of Sicily and a census taken only last year shows two Italians to each Frenchman in that African colony.

Britain cannot, because of the future, and what that future may bring, less ambitions Mussolini gather strength in Africa.

France, as evidenced by the tactics of Laval at Geneva, favours mild disciplining of Italy by the League of Nations. But France holds even greater mileage in Africa than does Britain, and in addition France needs an ironclad alliance with England or Italy to face the threat of Hitler and Germany to the north.

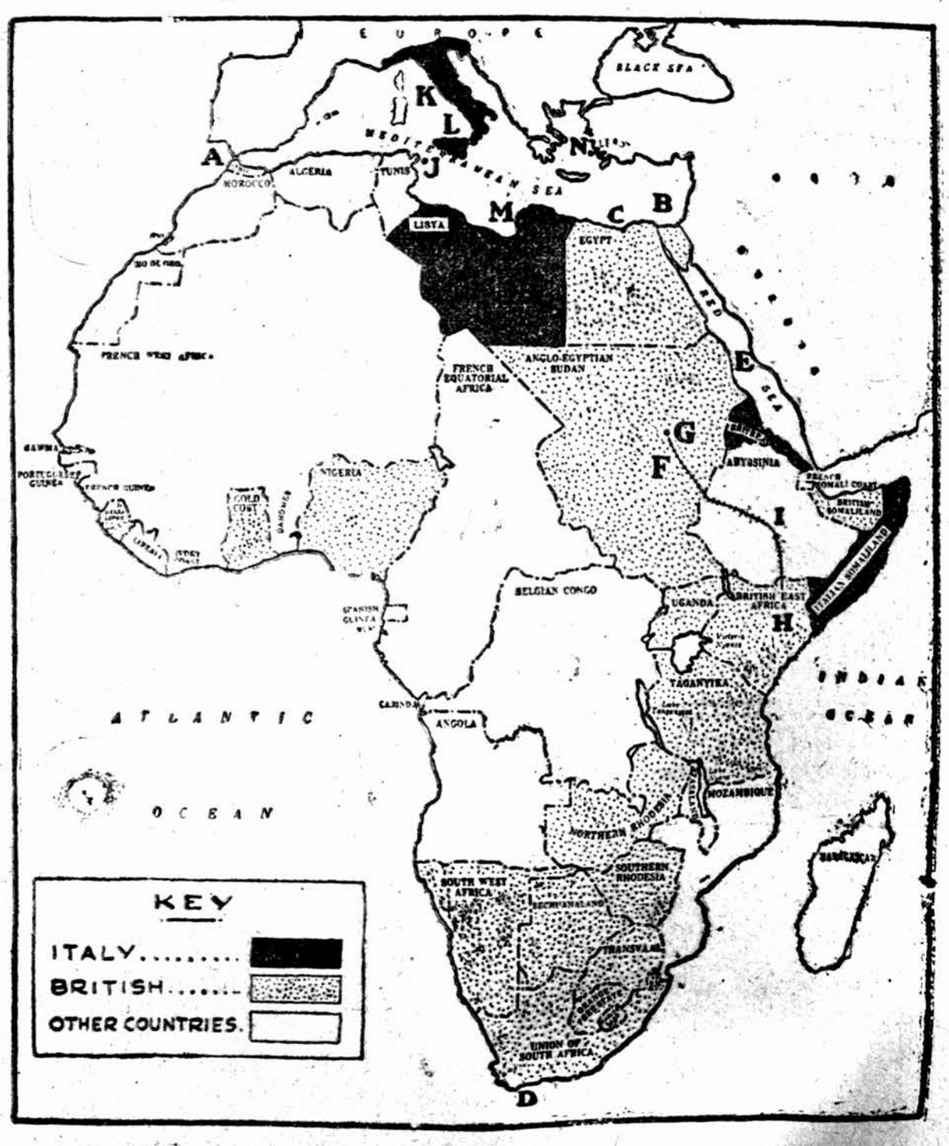
England by backing Germany in the naval delimitation a year ago, turned France toward Italy. But Italy's population predominance in French Tunisia and Italy's move to cut France (with England) off from interior Ethiopia, has turntd France to England again.

And France fears what might happen if a neutral Germany grew fat and wealthy, and militaristically strong while France and England engaged in a death struggle with Italy.

Anomers Threat

Strategists see in this rush movement of British air forces to the Eastern Mediterranean, an answer to the four-base deployment of Italian war planes. Mussolini has approximately 3,500 war planes, including those rushed to completion since January of this year. Of these he does not have to hold a predominance of force for home defense. (Britain must hold 1,300 of her planes for defence of the British Isles and France has a full thousand planes for defense of Paris from air attack.)

Mussolini, on the other hand, can swing his planes into attack or defence. From the great base at Ortobello, north of Rome, his air squadrons can defend Rome or the Italian fleet in the Tyrrhenian Sea, or swing west or north for attacks on the French fleet south of Toulon and Marseilles.



Courtesy: "New York Evening Journal."

Britain's imperial "Life Line" of communications is from Gibraltar (A) to Suez (B) From Alexandria (C) her air lines run through the heart of Africa to Capetown (D) Through the Red Sea (E) her communications run to China, India, Australia. In the Blue Nile Valley, in the Sudan (F), are irrigation projects of immense value. From Khartum (G) to British African provinces (H) England plans a railroad by way of Addis Ababa (I). Italian threats to this life line are Pantelleria Island (J). and air bases at Ortobello (K). Sicily (L). Benghazi (M) and Leros (N).

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OUR SHORT STORY

THE COUPLE

By B.S.De.

The couple was standing on the beach.

The dusk of twilight was slowly descending down to envelope the earth and water alike. The restless waves were describing now faint arcs of foam on the shore melting and spreading hopelessly. The couple strode on the rigid layers of sand, the intruding waves inquisitively reaching their feet sometimes. They stopped. The distant light of lamp-posts was reflecting against them. They were pondering over some problem. The strange earnestness in their eyes was the witness to it. It must have been a common one, or rather they must have been mutually struggling to solve it; for they looked at each other in mute expectation and waiting. They smiled. The mischievous shade in it showed that the problem could not be of a serious nature. It could even be a self-determination; and self-determination may mean everything or nothing. Yet both were firm. They conversed tenderly, lovingly, not in fond limited words but in ever-eloquent, still never-mistaking eyes.

The silence was awkward. It seemed to be a knock. It was an irksome knock. Both realised it; but neither would move from the resolve. It was a case of vain complexity of some degree. They looked up, down, around and to each other. Time was relentless. They were restless. The awe of the suppressed feelings was unbearable. Wherever people are watchful opportunity shirks. And there, opportunity was not to come. Yet they were determined, and they waited.

Man is, by birth, made a master. It is the law of creation. His will is the will to prevail. The reluctant 'Time' did not come at last. The kerchief in her hand jerked the light touch and fell beside his feet to be blown away. A moment and it would require nonetheless, than a champion sprinter to reach it. Both bent down, mechanically. Her grip was the tighter one; his was rougher. He had to yield. He yielded. And then—he won. They were in each others arms. And then? They did not feel the salt air bathing them freely. They did not hear the eternal music, the swelling sea was playing to the rhythm of the mad, intoxicated waves. They forgot the past. They would not think of the future. It was the present, the sweet—sweet—present before them.

A young adventurer was passing by. His searching eyes were keen to see this. A natural instinct instructed him to see unseen. He wondered at the beginning His wonder moved to curiosity. He was amused. Yet he could not see it any further without an awe felt in his own self. He turned back and went by his way.

They were quite unaware that they were being watched. They had not the slightest suspicion of human haunt there. They were happy in the supposed secrecy. O! Bliss of Ignorance! If they but knew him to be there: the whole thrilling rapture of the romance would be lost to them. Ignorance of fact is sweet at times, especially where knowledge proves a drawback. The joyous couple moved far and far away till they fainted off in the dusk.

* * * *

To imitate is the first lesson a child learns; and Man is but a child grown up. Even if we go with Mr. Darwin we find him a great imitator, inheriting the legacy of his ancestors. The boy stopped and mused. The fresh memories were rehearsing before his shining oval eyes. His lips curled, not in a smile but in scorn for his own folly. But this was a shadow; and shadows change, pass away. He conceived a desire—almost a longing, then and there on the spot. The boiling blood of youth was burning him. He resolved to 'act' the scene he had seen. He began to rake up the lying layers of his life. He was honest. He could find none possibly be 'in love' with him. To be a five years younger—but there was nothing alluring for him in it. He tried his utmost, to his bitter disappointment, he was alone, all alone, all the while. Life held nothing promising for him. The world did not care for him. He was morose.

He was not to be discouraged. "I'll find or make one," he thought. But it is easier thought than brought in practice; and more difficult to have it done. But his spirits were up. He would stick up to it at all hazards. Still days passed without any events of note contributing to his success.

He was a bath-room singer. It was a habit taken up after the well-known gymnast Prof. Nana Pahelman as a congenial "Prasad" (a favour conferred by those whom we respect). He was not a good singer, though he could not sing in tune with time. However, he had acquired this habit, and whenever he was alone, his feelings were reflected in the form of songs. These songs varied from the classical to Pilu (Kavali) of the beggar maid on the street. Sometimes they were Hindustani, depicting the living exponent of Indian vocal music, Abdul Karim Khan. Sometimes it was the young genius Joshi, who arrests and holds attention. Sometimes he would wade through the channels of foreign literature for selection. Still there were times, when he sang, "I had a little pony" and "Sakali Utthoni," etc. One day while bathing he recollected Keats; and he had solved the difficulty that had plagued him for days. The very thought sent him gleaming, his lips smiling new hope, new life, new happiness. The good old custom of the St. Agnes' Eve had come to him like a flash. He prayed, he would have a dream on that night. The happy thought gave him peace. He was watching the arrival of the day hopefully. But he had quite changed. Now he was always alone, avoiding every possible company of friends and relatives. Cricket had no appeal for him. Even his office duties suffered. He thought a change of climate and surroundings might do him some good. His leave was long overdue. Moreover, there was a letter from home asking him to come over. Leave was granted to him and he was hurrying on his way homewards in the 'bus. The train of his thoughts was competing with the 'bus. The 'bus stopped and he peeped out of the window screen to see the ferry crossing. The passengers were getting down one by one and meantime the boatmen were busy adjusting the "jungal" (a conveyance for the 'buses across the river, formed by tying two boats together and a platform of planks, enclosed by railings fixed to them) to the pier specially built in stone and mortar by the local municipality with the president's name carved on it. The 'bus slowly moved on to the "jungal" and evenly balanced itself on the platform. The passengers went in and stood by the 'bus. The planks were set, the railings closed and the boatmen rowed across the river with that eternal song they sing at that particular strain and pitch. It was to him a novelty. Not that it was new to him; he had heard it while coming from home five years back. But it had held for him a kind of mysterious interest and for once Dhan was really diverted. When he returned to the subject of his heart, he could detect the change. He could think with authority. He could discuss the validity of his thoughts. The St. Agnes Day was a Christian festival. It did never strike him so long. The illegitimacy of the religious racial belief despaired him again. Things were not so easy as they seemed to be. And all the plans and programmes he had framed up in his mind were to be the plans and programmes in the mind. There was no chance of their being exposed to light in immediate future.

At home Dhan had to pocket all his miseries and be free and social. There was his mother. She would sorely feel to see her son, returned after the prolonged absence of five years, silent and brooding. His sister had come there with her baby who wanted her Mama (uncle) to give her practice in straddling whenever her mother was in with her mother preparing the dainties to celebrate his arrival. It was a treat to watch the baby. She spoke many words with independent phonetics and abbreviations. And every word was followed by appropriate gesture of the hand or head. Besides there was the big garden surrounding the house to be looked to. He would not sit idling while his brother was working. And he found that the labourers were working with redoubled zeal to see him amongst them. There were many of them. The rainy season was over, the crop was reaped and rice was stored. So they had nothing to do in particular. They were working in several batches. One was digging earth to increase the fertility of it. Another was heaping leaves and twigs of Karo around the foot of the trees. Still another was watering the garden with the "dotte" (a vessel). On one side under the shade of the palms, a batch of female labourers was setting the wetted palm branches to be used for thatches against the sun and rain. At the farthest end some were cutting wood for fuel.

It was a pleasure to him to water all those various kinds of plants, and the vegetable kingdom, the stately cocoanut trees loaded with nuts throughout the year. He had once done it: and after such long lapse he loved to do it. The watering system is novel, on the principle of the lever. A big beam is tied to a stand on one end near the well and the other end is supported on another lower stand, diagonally opposite to the well. A bamboo is suspended to the upper end of the beam so that when pulled down it will go down directly into the well. A vessel ("dotte") is fixed to the lower end of the bamboo and water is drawn up, with it. A big stone is generally tied to the lower end of the beam to balance and lessen the weight of the filled vessel. It requires an indefatigable standing power and many a so-called athlete may fail to compete with an ordinary labourer there.

* * * *

Dhan went to Sarpawar, in response to the invitation of his school-mate Naren. The journey was not an eventful one except for some thrilling experiences—that is the glory and story of the countryside—

(Continued on page 37)

Toward Better Health

Abyssinian troops marching along a track near Wal Wal on the Southern Front to take up their positions in battle line.

MILK AS A FOOD

Not Less Nourishing Because It Is In Fluid Condition

A good many people even to-day still cling to the old idea that milk being a fluid cannot be a food or a source of nourishment. They regard milk as only for infants. No doubt the old-fashioned term of reproach, "milksop", is based on this notion. But though natural enough, all this is bad physiology. For to begin with, all food, however solid, must in the first instance be reduced to the state of solution in order to be absorbed and unless and until it is absorbed, it is not a food. Everything we eat, even the most solid—hard-boiled eggs, ham, ship's biscuits, hard cheese—are all brought down to a state of more or less perfect fluidity before they are digested and then pass into the blood.

Take sugar, for instance; unless it is dissolved in water or tea and so become perfectly invisible in its solution it cannot act as the energy-giving food which we know it to be. But sugar dissolved in water is more of a fluid than is milk. Thus, with milk because some of its constituents are in invisible solution, they are none the less energy-giving foods. Is not the solid cheese derived from milk by clotting, but the cheese is no more nourishing than was its non-solid precursor. The fact that a nourishing substance is in solution does not render it any the less nourishing.—"New Health."

CURE FOR BALDNESS

Hairless Mice May Give Clue

Just arrived in this country, a shipment of African "rhinoceros mice" may help scientists to find the cause of baldness and develop a cure. Although the strange rodents have whiskers like other mice, their bodies are devoid of hair. Experiments to determine the cause of this unusual characteristic are planned by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockfeller Institute and Dr. W. E. Cassell of Harvard University. If the experiments should succeed in growing hair on the mice, as reports indicate they may attempt, it is hoped that a similar treatment may be worked out which will cure baldness in human beings.

SKIN SPOTS AND RASHES

In spring and autumn the skin is peculiarly liable to spots and rashes. A daily hot bath with the use of sulphur soap and a good loofah will tone up the skin and stimulate the circulation. Milder measures will be necessary for the face; steaming once weekly will open the pores and allow some of the septic material free exit. Splashing with cold water will then close the pores and prevent blackheads, writes "A Family Doctor" in the "News-Chronicle".

Where there are many spots and blemishes on the face, dab them with cotton wool soaked in ether; it cleans up the skin and prevents the pustules from spreading. This should be done only at morning and night, as ether is very drying. Methylated spirit or a good eau de Cologne will have much the same effect as ether.

The diet should consist mainly of milk, fruit, fresh vegetables, fish or meat. Fried food and an excess of butter or gravies should be avoided.

There are other seasonal rashes which are eczematous in character. Here again diet is most important. A small dose of an aperient is useful but there should be no drastic purging. Salted and highly spiced food should be avoided. Exposure to light, and strong winds may irritate the condition whereas ache and other skin blemishes clear up under sunlight treatment combined with outdoor exercise.

A tonic of iron and arsenic is usually of benefit but should be taken only with the consent of the patient's own medical adviser.

Eczema due to various veins or other conditions requires special treatment.

WHEN A PEER FACES TREASON CHARGE

Centuries Old Procedure With Quaint Ceremonies Has To Be Followed

When a peer, accused of treason or felony, is tried by his brother peers, privileges and procedure of great antiquity are invoked. The custom is most commonly held to have originated with Magna Charta, though some historians trace it back to the Emperor Charles the Bald (875-877). primarily, it was designed to protect the nobility from a tyrinical king, who might otherwise put them out of his way by trumped-up charges, says "Tit-bits."

Yet, though a privilege, the right cannot be waived. The accused peer must bear the shame of hearing his indictment read before an assembly of his equals.

The last occasion a trial of this kind took place in the gilded chamber of the House of Lords in July, 1901, when Earl Russell, a grandson of the great Victorian Prime Minister, was brought before the Lord High Steward and 160 of his brother peers on a charge of contracting a second marriage in America before an English tribunal has dissolved his first unhappy matrimonial venture. In consideration of the extreme cruelties inflicted on him by that unfortunate marriage, he received only a short term of imprisonment, and not long afterwards King Edward granted him a complete pardon.

Whereas, the office of Lord High Steward has long been merged in the Crown, the last permanant holder being Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, who was killed in battle in 1421, it is now temporarily assumed at the trial of a peer by the Lord Chancellor. Vis- is expected, preside over the trial of Lord de Clifford.

SNAPPING THE ROD.

Evey peer of the Realm may be present, but the Peers Spiritual—Archbishops and Bishops— thouh having the right to attend, take no part in the proceedings; being clerks, they hold themselves aloof from temporal matters. Peeresses may attend as audience, and are usually accomodated in an upper gallery behind the Woolsack.

All High Court judges, clad in their scarlet and ermine, are present to advise on points of law.

Before the prisoner is escorted into the hall of justice to face his peers, gorgeously arrayed in their robes and coronets, the Sergent-at-arms commands silence in the King's name on pain of imprisonment, and the King's Commission is then read by a clerk on bended knee, after which the whole assemblage rises and cries "God Save the King." Then, the accused peer, after hearing the indictment read, is led by Black Rod to his place within the Bar, and Counsel start arguing the case.

There is no summing up. When all the speeches have been heard, judgment is taken by a majority verdict, each peer rising in turn, is the question "How say you?" is put to him, and answering either "Guilty" or 'Not Guilty." It is then left for the Lord High Steward to pass the sentence, if necessary, having done which he snaps in two his symbol of office—a white rod—and the trial is over.

Once only in the last two centuries has the Peerage had the unpleasant duty or condemning a brother peer to death. The "blue-blooded" murderer was Lord Ferrers, and in exercise of his rights as a peer, he went to the scaffold with a silken rope about his neck. In 1776 the Duchess of Kingston was convicted of bigamy, and in 1841 the audacious Lord Cardigan, who afterwards led the charge of the Light Brigade, faced his peers on a charge of wounding an opponent in a duel on Wimbledon Common.

Otherwise, Britain's peers have shown themselves a very law-abiding contingent.

POLAND ENTERS MARITIME LIFE

New Motor-ship "Pilsudski" Makes Maiden Trip To America And Another May Visit India

Poland's fine new motor-ship "Pilsudski," recently made a maiden trip to America. It will be joined next March by a sister ship the "Batory" and these two will maintain excellent 8½ day service between New York and Poland's modern port Gdynia. It has been suggesed that the "Batory" should make its maiden trip to India.

The "Pilsudski" is 521 feet long, has a displacement of 15,000 tons, and a speed of 18 knots: a beautiful and fully-up-to-date ship. She carries 360 tourist passengers in 195 cabins and 402 third class passengers in 123 cabins. The cost of the ship was about dol. 3,500,000.

To old maritime nations like England and America the launching of two 15 000 ton ships will not appear to be a great event. To Poland these are events of profound significance. They indicate her larger entrance into the maritime life of the world, symbolize in a real way her access to and use of the sea, mark the beginning of a new era in her place among commercial nations, and open a new and attractive door to Poland to those seeking travel abroad at moderate expense. A new postage stamp heralds the new ship. The stamp is not so important; the ship is a matter of moment. To the Poles it is a new window toward the west, an avenue of communication, a carrier of commerce and friends and a symbol of the growing life of the New Poland.

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Miniature Steam Launch And Aeroplane

Young Cadet Of "Dufferin" Prepares Interesting Mechanical Models

Among the interesting exhibits in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition attached to the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Parishad and now on view at the Muzafferabad Hall, Bombay, are the several mechanical models prepared by Mr. Prabhakar Raghunath Deshpande, placed in the Juvenile Section.

The first is a Steam Launch prepared of plywood bent to the proper shape, joined, water-tighted and painted. There is a small iron boiler mounted on a stand inside; when water is fed to the latter through the filler cap, which consists of the top of a collapsible tooth-paste tube and a spirit lamp lighted below, the steam generated passes through a copper pipe and through elastic rubber tubing to a crankless single acting steam engine, made of a piece of a brass tube with a piston of lead. The rubber tubing does also the function of a safety valve, because when the pressure of steam exceeds its elastic limit, it bursts and allows the steam to escape. The fly wheel is made of molten lead cast into a mould. There is a propeller with a shaft attached to the engine. The launch when put to water in a cistern is actually propelled by the force of the engine. There is the usual rudder also provided. All the parts are very ingenuously designed and prepared by the young boy himself in his miniature home-workshop.

Another model prepared by Master Deshpande is of a 'magnetic beam engine.' When connected by leads to a 4-Vol-battery and small push given to the fly wheel, the engine starts and gains considerable speed within a few seconds. The coils are also prepared by the boy himself.

The 3rd model is of an 'electric motor.' The field magnet and the armature core are all prepared by him with considerable care. A 2-vol.-battery current is sufficient, when the circuit is closed, to drive the motor which immediately attains a high speed.

Mr. P. R. Deshpande with his models.

The fourth model shown is of a miniature toy aeroplane. The frame-work is all of bamboo with wings of transparent paper. The propeller is of some tough wood carved very carefully. The driving power is derived from four strands of elastic rubber tubing when a number of turns are given to it. The plane when wound and left on the ground flies to a height of about 30 feet vertical and 150 feet horizontal distance.

Master Prabhakar Deshpande is 17 years old and is the eldest son of Mr. R. S. Deshpande, B.E., A,M,IE,, of the Bombay P. W. D. He is at present a 3rd year Cadet on the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin," He has had a bright school career. On the "Dufferin," too he has distinguished himself, standing first in the six-monthly examination, and the Sardar Angre Sahib Scholarship was given to him with a retrospective effect from the date of his admission at the special recommendation of the Governing Body. In the annual examination again. he stood first and earned the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s scholarship and several prizes.

The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

From The Fathers And Children Of Virgil

(By HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL. M.A., Columbia).

It is an absurdity that he should rule others, who cannot command himself.

He that is drunk is gone from home.

If one, two and three say you are an ass, put on the ears.

God is not God's name but an opinion about God.

Except thy freedom, yield up all thou hast to the neighbour who would rob thee.

Reckon it thy best purification to wrong no man.

Overdoing is doing nothing to the purpose.

Those presents are the most acceptable which are enhanced by our regard for the donor.

He laughs ill who laughs himself to death.

The greatest hate springs from the greatest love.

A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.

He who wants his dog killed has only to say he is mad.

Too many viands are a hindrance to chastity.

The soul has as many masters as it has passions.

Do not give an opinion until it is asked for.

Honor justice for its own sake.

As the old rooster crows so crows the young.

A wise man in his life time is of little account among men; but when he is dead his fame is sung.

The end of religion is friendship with God.

Go forward and fall: Go backward and mar all.

Grasp not at more than the body requires.

Endeavour not to please the multitude.

From the straws in the air we judge of the wind.

Train yourself in self-sufficiency.

It is most dreadful to be the slave of one's own passions.

Expose not thyself to the reproofs of the world.

Stretch not your desires unto all things.

Deem no one an enemy.

A faithful man is a man elect.

REPORTER GETS TASTE OF JIU-JITSU

Jap. Admiral, Instructor Of Theodore Roosevelt, Shows Trick Of Two

An astonished American reporter is now able to that Admiral Isamu Takeshita who taught President Theodore Roosevelt jiu-jitsu more than thirty years ago, still knows a trick or two.

The Japanese officer. now 67 years old and retired, is at Washington leading a delegation of visiting war veterans from his native land. Receiving newspaper men he recalled how the famous "Teddy" was his pupil in the intricate art of jiu-jitsu.

It was while the admiral was on an official visit to this country to repay that of Theodore Roosevelt to Japan.

"He was a good pupil," the admiral said, "and he learned well because he was quite strong."

Then, flexing the muscles of his arms and grinning, the admiral offered to illustrate what he called a more effective manner of combat, known in Japan as aiki.

One man, allowing curiosity to overcome caution, volunteered. At Admiral Takeshita's direction, the newspaper man grasped the uppeer part of the officer's right arm. Like a flash, the admiral with two deft movements of his arms had his victim kneeling on the floor, too surprised to do more than gasp.

"I was very gentle with you," Admiral Takeshita said "you see, I could very easily have killed you instantly."

Then Admiral Takeshita explained that aiki is taught only to "ladies and gentlemen" in Japan, or those who can be trusted to use it with discretion. Thugs and desperadoes are not allowed to learn its secret.

Lecturer (in small town): "Of course, you all know what the inside of a corpuscle is like."

Chairman of Meeting (interrupting): "Most of us do, but ye better explain for the benefit of them as has never been inside one."

His plate is always polished after

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Pyorrhoea Not A Modern Disease

It Was Prevalent In Remote Age And Despite Long Research It Still Remains A Mysterious Ailment

To-day we hear a great deal about the disease of pyorrhoea or to give it the full dental terminology pyorrhoea alveolaris.

Many people think that it is purely a modern disease confined to civilised people of the last two or three generations. This, however, is not the case. It is not a recent disease. Dental scientific research workers who have examined the skulls of ancient people have found clear indications that pyorrhoea was present even in remote ages, (writes a Dental Practitioner in "New Health".)

To give one interesting example that has been discovered in a sacrophagus or rock tomb of Phoenician origin in Syria will throw a very illuminating light on the subject. It shows that a disease that still puzzles the dental profession to-day existed among those Eastern people in the fifth century B. C. and was treated, more or less successfully, by dentists some 2,500 years ago.

A male skeleton was found in one of those tombs, and it was authoritatively stated that the sarcophagus had remained unopened for 2,500 years. In the lower jaw of this skeleton there was found a gold appliance wrought by an ancient dentist to keep in place several teeth that apparently had become loosened by pyorrhoea. An X-ray examination of the mandible or lower jaw revealed the typical atrophy of pyorrhoea, and this seems to prove that the disease existed among those early civilised people. The appliance seems to have been highly successful, and was very skillfully made and inserted in the jaw. In those days, of course, the Phoenicians were famous for their skill in the arts and crafts of metal work.

To-day the results of the disease can be observed upon the alveoli or bony process in which the teeth are imbedded, and the clinical appearance of the alveoli coincides with the ravaged appearance of the jaws in ancient skulls which seems conclusive proof of the existence of pyorrhoea in those days.

Early Researches

In the middle of the eighteenth century there were medical scientists who recorded their observations of the disease. They described it as a kind of scurvy that attacked the gums, the alvecli, and the teeth. They described the symptoms. The gums affected became livid, swollen, and inflamed. If a rather heavy finger pressure were applied to the gums from the top downward on the upper jaw, and from the bottom upward on the lower jaw, it would be found that a glutinous, yellowish white pus would issue from the junction of the teeth with the gums.

In those days scurvy was a very prevalent disease because men had not fully appreciated the fact that fresh fruit and vegetables were an essential factor in a diet that would prevent these bodily disorders.

Later in the eighteenth century another medical observer described it as an unknown kind of scurvy that seemed impossible to treat with any degree of success. Throughout the whole of the nineteenth century various other investigators concerned themselves with a study of pyorrhoea. Many of them held different theories as to its cause and genesis, and different methods of treatment were employed. There were some who considered it was a disease of purely local origin. They contended that the tissues that connect the roots of the teeth to their bony sockets became infected by bacteria that set up inflammation loosening the tooth from its attachment, and thereby causing the formation of pus during the process.

Others held an opposite view. They contended that the predisposing cause was not of local orieln, but was entirely systemic. Some idiosyncrasy of the body in conjunction with some maladjusthent of the metabolism was the cause of the trouble, and the disease of pyorrhoea was a direct result of this disturbance.

Mystery Not All Cleared Up

To-day it is still a subject that is often discussed at the meetings of dental societies and forms the basis of many articles in the professional journals in all civilised countries. After many years of research and observation it is still a mysterious disease, or at least it is still a disease upon which there is a lot to be discovered.

In the first place it may be well to explain in simple words what is meant by pyorrhoea. Pyo means pus, and pyorrhoea means the discharge of pus. The alveolus is the hollow socket in the bone of the jaw in which the roots of the teeth are situated. The issues that connect the roots of the teeth to the alveoli become infected with some particular organism or germ. Inflammation is set up. This results in the formation of pus. This pus is eventually discharged from a gub socket or gingivial trough formed around the neck of the tooth. As the disease progresses more and more tissue is destroyed. The gum becomes absorbed as the alvecli becomes atrophied. As a result of this atrophy the roots of the teeth gradually became exposed and also become loose in their sockets. As the alveoli becomes atrophied or wastes away the teeth eventually fall out.

During this state the affected tissues give rise to an offensive odour in the mouth, and the sufferer often experiences an unpleasant taste in the morning that appears of a metallic nature. And around the necks of pyorrheic teeth a hard, brownish-black deposit of a calcareous nature begins to form. This clings to the cementum of the teeth, and seems to exert a corroding influence upon the adjacent tissues—the mucous membrane that covers the gums, the gum tissue itself, and the peridontal membrane or tissue that connects the tooth to the alveolus

Three Varieties Of Disease

Strictly, there are three varieties of pyorrhoea, although the term is generally used to denote a morbid condition of the tissues around the necks of the teeth and about the gums. The dentist, however, usually classifies the disease under two headings—horizontal or marginal pyorrhoea and vertical or diffuse pyorrhoea. The first variety can be recognised by inflamed gums that bleed easily and are tender to the touch. Often the necks of the teeth are covered with tartar of a yellowish-white substance. The vertical variety is distinguished by deep gum pockets around the teeth in which tartar of a brownish-black colour adehes to the roots and that causes suppuration and loosening of the teeth.

The exact cause of pyorrhoea is not definitely known. Disease is never the result of a single factor. It is a sequence depending upon many factors. If disease was the simple result of a single cause then the path of medicine would be a fairly plain and easy one. Disease, which is a abnormal condition of the normal functions of the organs or a series of organs of the body, is the result of complex causes and conditions—both physical and mental. There are so many things to upset the normal working of the body in civilised life. Age, sex, conditions of life, climte, habits race chological influenc, nutrition, physical and mental and temperamental idiosyncrasies, race and so forth all have their effect upon the formation of a condition in which the body may become liable to disease or conversely may be able to resist disease.

Even when a disease is known to be the result of infection by a known micro-organism, several factors play their part in the result. The germ may have become seated in the human tissues but it needs response from these tissues if it is to grow and spread its power of destruction. The response of these tissues may be influenced by any of the factors already given, and it requires very little imagination to comprehend the vast number of complexities that may occur in such circumstances.

Five Principal Theories

Professor Herman Prinz, after much research, has summarised "five principle theories" that may be the cause of pyorrhoea, either separately or together. These are:

1. The formation of salivary calaculus or tartar around the roots of the teeth.
2. Infection by some micro-organism.
3. Abnormal biting strain upon the teeth causing injury to the tissues around the roots.
4. Constitutional disturbance of the body affecting the blood that feeds the horizontal tissues—i.e., the tissues around the teeth.
5. Senile atrophy of the alveoli or tooth sockets of the jaws.

An interesting point is the age at which pyorrhoea is likely to attack a person. As a general statement it may be given that the middle years are the ones when a person is most prone to attack—forty to sixty years. Under twenty pyorrhoea is not common. Between twenty and thirty the age incidence begins to increase. It increases most rapidly between thirty and forty, reaches its peak between forty and fifty, and after sixty shows signs of decreasing. This does not mean that the disease begins in one person then and gradually gets worse and then begins to clear up without treatment.

The most prevalent type is the horizontal type of pyorrhoea in which the gums become sore and inflamed and bleed easily, and in which masses of yellowish tartar are deposited around the teeth. The primary cause of this type of pyorrhoea is unhygienic oral habits. The thorough use of a tooth brush and the choice of a suitable diet will do much to prevent this type of pyorrhoea. Excess of sugary and starchy foods should be avoided because these tend to clog around the necks. When they are eaten they should be followed by substances of a fileorous, firm nature such as celery, vegetables, cheese, and fruits like apples and oranges.

When the tooth brush is employed it should be used to massage the gums as well as clean the teeth A circular motion of the brush should be employed. When there is a predisposition for tartar to form easily around teeth a visit should be paid at intervals to a dentist who will remove it by scaling. This type of pyorrhoea in the early stages can usually be treated successfulv.

The vertical type seems to be an essential accompaniment of many middle aged people. It appears between the ages of twnty-five and sixty.

Treatment

Because a person is affected with pyorrhoea does not necessarily mean that the teeth should be extracted although this is a definite cure of the disease. In the early stages it can be treated, sometimes arrested, and cured.

The surgicl or operative treatment that may be necessary cannot, of course, be done by the reader. This is a job for the dentist but everyone can take measures of a prophylactic and dietetic nature that will help to prevent the disease. In the first place a suitable tooth brush, not too hard in the bristles, should be used. With it use a good dentifrice.

In regard to diet this should be chosen so that the body is given a reasonable chancet to remain healthy and also to prevent the formation of acids and gelatinous food debris likely to attack both the teeth and the soft structures of the gums.

Toasted bread is preferable to soft, new bread, and wholemeal bread is preferable to white bread. 'Excess' or sweet biscuits, cakes, and sticky concoctions should be avoided, and so should chocolates and toffee. Fish, bacon, meat and poultry are of a fibrous and cleansing nature. Vegetables such as lettuce, cress, celery and onions are preferable to cooked ones like cabbage and spinach. Sresh fruits like apples are good. Intelligent choice in these matters by the reader is the main thing needed.

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The March Of Science

SEEING WITHOUT EYES

British Opticians Try To Probe Mystery Of Khuda Bux's Marvellous Feat

Experiments in "eyeless sight" were described to members of the British Optical Association at their international congress at Oxford by Mr. C. S. Flick.

He told them of tests made on Kuda Bux, the 29-year-old Mahomedan from Kashmir, already famous for his fire-walking feats.

With lumps of dough squeezed over his eyes and surmounted by wool held in place by adhesive tape and covered in turn by a surgical bandage round the upper part of his face, Kuda Bux read from a book opened at random.

Kuda Bux claims to see by means of his nostrils.

Mr. Flick also recalled tests of a girl named Ellen Dawson by Mr. W. Hands, a West End surgeon. Two pill box covers filled with cotton wool were fastened over the girl's eyes, but she was able to describe coloured plates in a book handed to her.

"It would seem to indicate", said Mr. Flick, "that there are still left within the skin thousands of very minute primitive 'eyes' similar to those of simple organisms and capable of reacting to the stimulus of light."

ROBOT MEMORY

By grafting an artificial memory on to a toy rat, an American professor of psychology, Dr. Stevenson Smith, has evolved what purports to be the world's most intelligent robot. Operated electrically, the rat runs over a meshwork of rails, finding its way by the trial-and-error process to the centre of the maze. Then, turning about, it threads its way out with uncanny precision, avoiding every blind alley that besets its path.

The feat is made possible by the rat's power to perceive and remember. On the outward journey it uses its artificial memory to take note of every mistake, so that when returning it succeeds in steering clear of all traps simply by reference to its memory disc. The average human being, put to the same test, would soon confess himself baffled.

LAMP LIGHTED BY EEL-ELECTRICITY

To demonstrate the power of electric eel to discharge high-tension currents, officials of the New York Aquarium have arranged a pair of terminals in a tank and connected them to a neon lamp. When the six-foot eel in the tank is disturbed, it discharges a current and a lamp glows. The species uses its shock-giving power for capturing prey by stunning it, and for defense against enemies. The shock is declared powerful enough to incapacitate a horse.

SPOON AND FORK COMBINED

The new piece of cutlery illustrated at the left is a cross between a spoon and a fork. It is recommended for the eating gravies, stews, peas, desserts, and many other foods. It can be used with a knife, like any fork.

EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANOE" the challenged medication of acute and chronic eye-diseases, specially CATARACT. Success guaranteed Literature and Sample free (up to 1935. RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS. Post Box No 12215, CALCUTTA (B.C.)

DO YOU KNOW

Bread 3,000 years old has been taken from a buried oven in Egypt?

* * * *

House Flies move their wings 330 times a minute; butterflies only nine?

* * * *

Frogs, rather than apes, were our remote ancestors, according to a new theory of evolution advanced by a Swedish scientist?

* * * *

The Giraffe is a better prohibitionist than the camel—it seldom drinks, and can go without water for months without apparent distress!

* * * *

Your eye goes blind three times when reading a line of type? Tests made with a special camera show that the average eye makes five little hops over each line, and is blind for one-fiftieth of a second between each hop.

* * * *

Recent experiments indicate that an intensely heated layer, hitherto unknown to science, may encircle the earth's atmosphere? Tests with radio waves place its height at 150 miles and its temperature at 1,700 degrees F.

* * * *

Elephants come in two models. The African variety has huge, flapping ears like Begonia leaves, and three toenails on its hind feet, while Asiatic elephants are equipped with smaller ears and generally have four toenails on their hind feet?

* * * *

Blotters should never be used to dry signatures on important legal documents and state papers, since removing the greater part of the ink will shorten the life of the writing? When signatures are required to remain legible for many years, as in all papers that are valuable at matters of record, the ink should be allowed to soak into the paper and dry there.

CLOCK MORE ACCURATE THAN EARTH

The clock that keeps better time than the earth itself is a mechanical marvel soon to be installed at the Greenwich Observatory in England. Astronomers gauge time by the speed of the earth's rotation, as shown by the passage of stars asross the sky, but this varies slightly. In a year's time the earth may be full second 'fast or "slow." The new clock will not gain or lose more than a quarter of a second yearly, permitting a check on the earth as a timekeeper.

MUSIC TRANSMITTED ON RAY OF LIGHT

Paralleling experiments of professional research workers, Junior Howard, twenty-one-year-old graduate engineering student of Kansas State College, has built apparatus of his own design to transmit speech and music on a ray of light. The beam of an arch lamp, modulated by a Kerr cell and polarizing prisms, is picked up by electric eyes at the receiving end and the sounds are reproduced in a loudspeaker, or in headphones. Hiding the receiver in a professor's home, a quarter-mile distant, Howard surprised him with an unexpected musical phogramme.

SELF-ILLUMINATED PENCIL

Writing in the dark is made easy by a new type of self-illuminated pencil. The hollow barrel contains a flash-light battery and a small bulb, and the light is directed on the writing, when a switch button at the end of the barrel is depressed, through a transparent window of unbreakable plastic material at the lower end of the pencil.

ENGRAVING PLATES OF CELLULOID

Engraving on celluloid is said to be made a possibility by a recently tested process, intended to provide a substitute for the copper plates ordinarily used in printing illustrations. After the celluloid has been etched by a special chemical process, it is mounted on a wood block in the customary way except that glue is used instead of tacks. Cut blocks are therefore usable to the extreme edge, requiring no "shoulder." The hardness of the material is reported to enable it to stand up well under long press runs, a single cut yielding as many as 100,000 satisfactory impressions.

WATER PIPES IN PLACE OF IRON BARS

Pipes filled with water would replace solid iron bars for jail windows, in a new plan to thwart prison breaks. Any attempt to saw through a bar would lower the pressure throughout the interconnected system, automatically sounding an alarm.

MIRROR SHOWS BACK OF HEAD

Small enough to be carried in a woman's purse, a rear-view mirror for inspecting the back as well at the front of the ctiffure has been devised by an ingenious inventor. For use, the two reflectors are drawn apart, as shown at left. Looking into one mirror through the other gives a view from the rear.

YOUR HOME IN A TRUNK

New Camping Luxury For Motorists

"Your Home in a Trunk" is the latest American development in camping.

The trunk is fixed to the luggage grid of a car and expands at night into a compromise between a tent and a caravan.

The tent provides seven feet head-room at one end and two full-length sleeping berths with spring mattresses. It remains fixed to the grid when expanded and can be made ready for the night in less than five minutes.

No outside supports are needed and there are no pegs to be driven into the ground. It can be detached from the car in ten minutes, and is claimed to be "rainproof, mosquito-proof, and snug in all weathers." Cabinets for cooking and toilet purposes are fitted.

The whole outfit weighs less than two adult passengers, and as the trunk is part of the car the trailer speed limit of 30 m. p. h. does not apply.

TINY RADIO IN CIGARETTE CASE

A radio built into a cigarette case was a novelty exhibited at a recent British radio exposition. The miniature receiver employs a single tube—one of the smallest in the world—and has a pair of midget tuning dials. Only half the thickness of the case is occupied by the set, ample room remaining for about a dozen cigarettes. The radio is turned on or off by means of a knob at the outer edge of the case, which is shown open in the accompanying photograph to reveal the compact units of the midget receiver.

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"Complete The Picture" COMPETITION

Rs. 500	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Ist Prize	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this interesting competition you are asked to complete the pictures in the series on this page marked A, B, C by taking the help of the illustrations on the opposite page numbered 1, 2, 3.

Each picture on this page is lacking in some details which you have to complete from the picture shown on the opposite page. For instance picture "H" on this page shows a milkmaid and illustration No. 12 on the opposite page provides the vessel. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against "H" in the entry coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of other pictures and submit your entries before 6th November 1935, observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

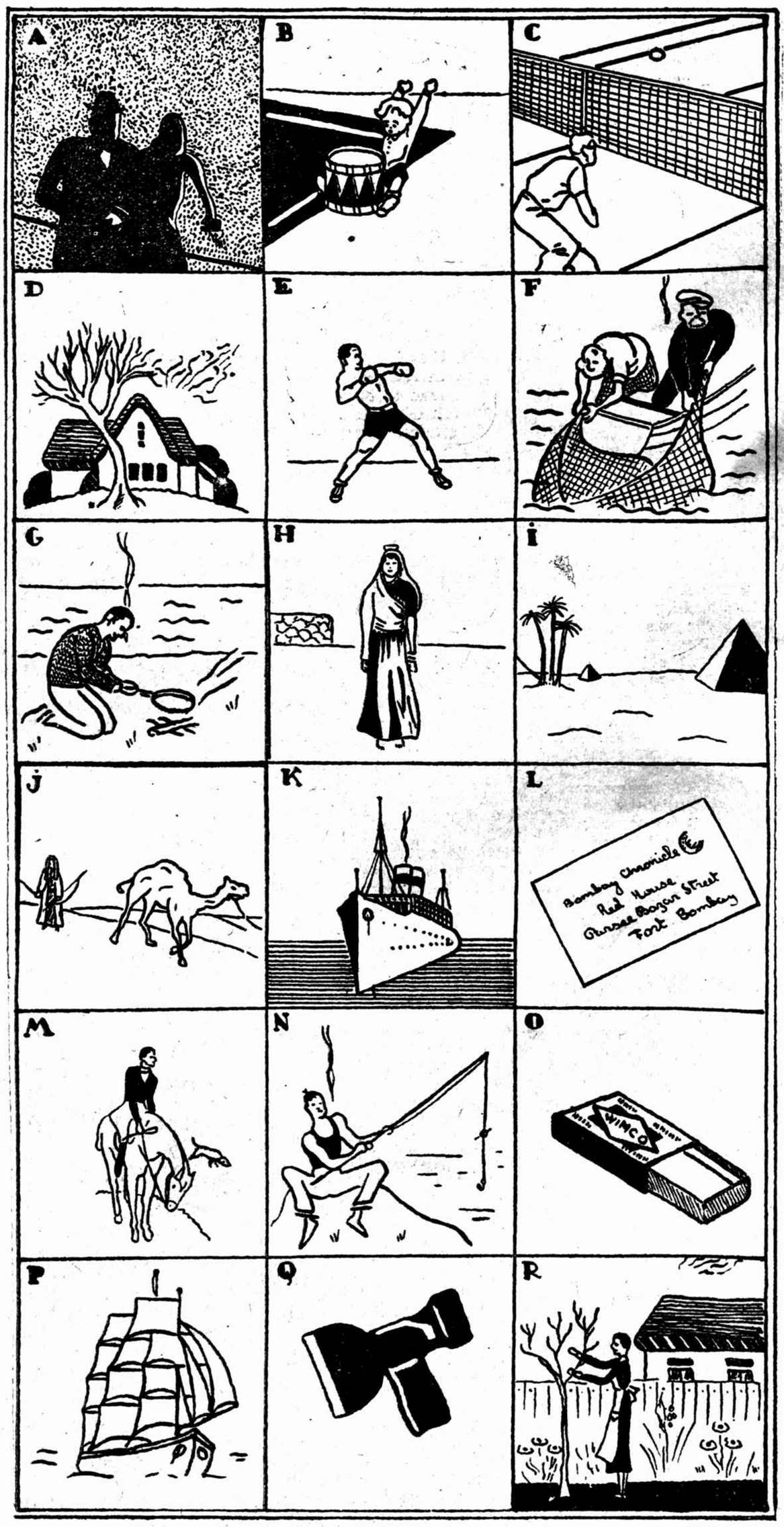
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th November the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or obliterations of entries will disqualify the competitor.



"Complete The Picture" COMPETITION

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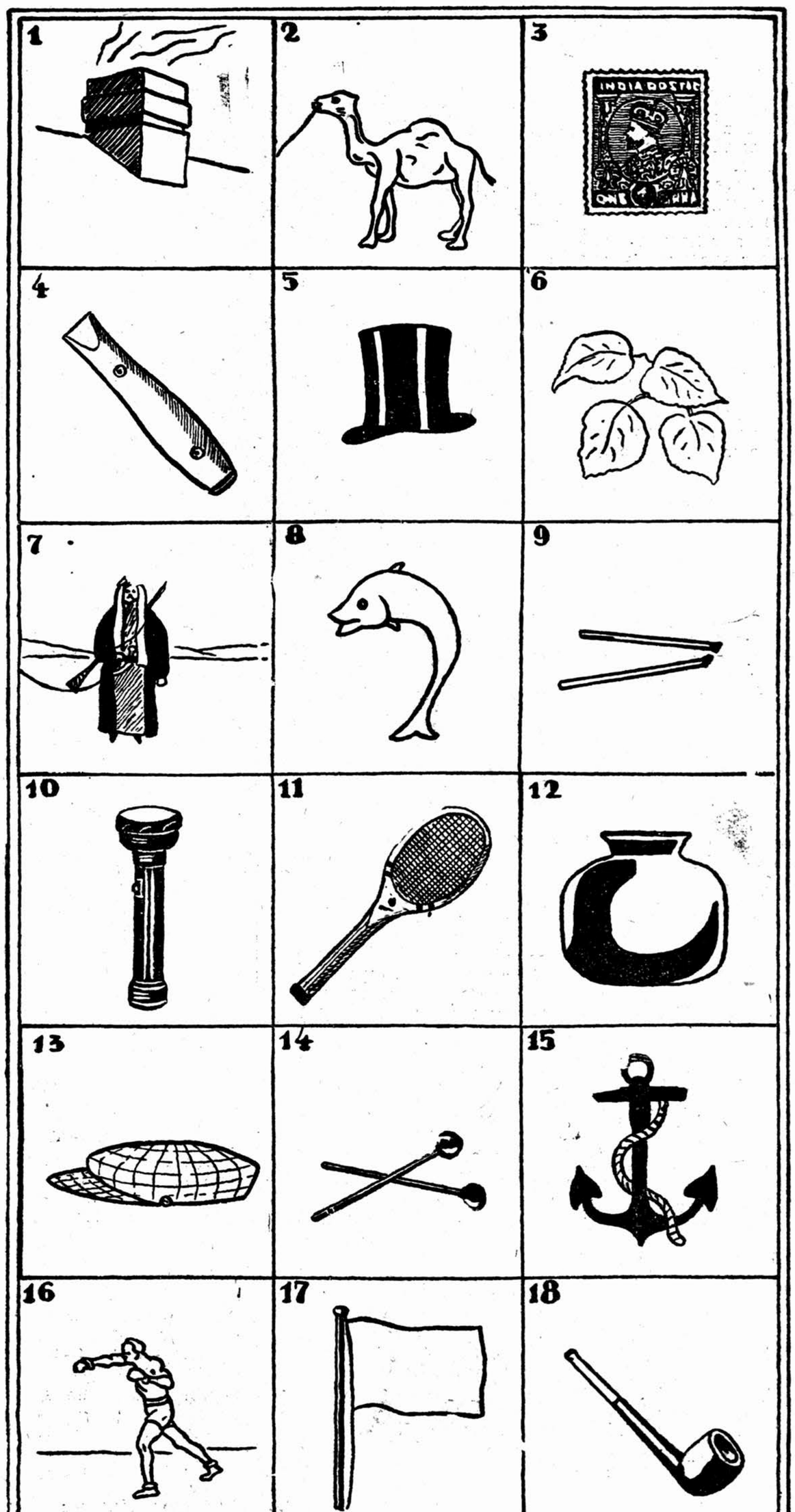

(Continued from opposite page)

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th November 1935.

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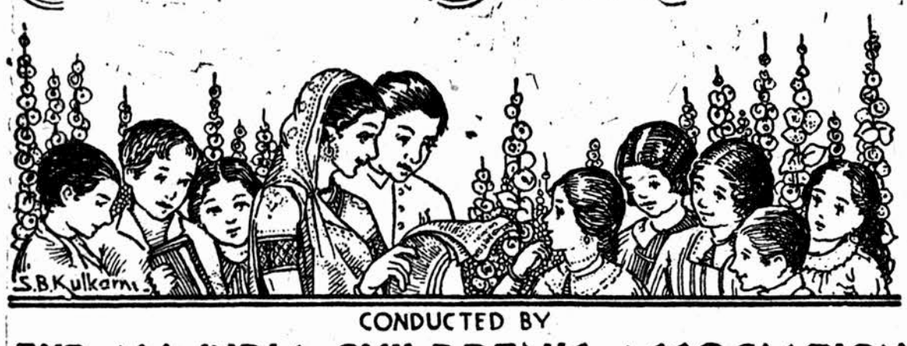

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

So many of you have been kind enough to send me Divali Greetings: I heartily thank you all for this and sincerely reciprocate my best wishes once more . . . . .

Some of you very kindly sent me little presents. I cannot describe the joy I felt on receiving these. Such acts of kindness on your part increase my happiness . . . . And I must express my gratefulness to you on this account at least, if for no other reason.

I have always desired to be worthy of such kindness as you have been showing to me. And now, therefore, I come with a begging bowl at your very doors to have your blessings . . . . Pure, innocent, and good as you are, will you turn me away empty-handed? Yes, much, you have given me, still more I am demanding: Am I greedy!

BALKAN-JI-BARI CELEBRATIONS

Balkan-ji-Bari Branches everywhere celebrated Divali in a most befitting manner. Special gatherings of children were held, where they were told stories and songs, and given sweets.

At Khar, children had collected more than ever on the occasion. After they had finished with their games, little Padma, who had come specially from Parel, gave them a beautiful set of violin-hits, for which we must formally

Late Dewan Bhojraj Chandumal, in whose memory are run the Prize Competitions of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. His anniversary falls on the 5th November.

thank her—Formally, isn't it? For, after all, She only sang to her own Sisters and Brothers of the All-India children's great fraternity!

Then Sjt. Pathwalla and Mr. Prabhubhai gave them one story each, which interested the children very much. And the function ended with the distribution of sweets . . . . Thus did all children return home to enjoy fire works, and have greater and great pleasure and happiness. Sweet children, may you ever remain sweet, was my silent prayer, as I saw them leaving the Laxmi Nagar one by one.

THE ONLY CHILD

The only child is invariably pitied, even now-a-days when small families and only children are so much more common than they were. Critics in general will make all manner of wild assertions, saying that only children are bound to be spoiled, become precocious in youth and grow into selfish, self-important citizens later on. Yet none of this is consistently true, and certainly none of it 'need' be true.

Every first child is, of course, an only child for a period, and the same problems which confront parents who never have more than one child have to be faced by parents with larger families, for a time, at least.

It is natural in any home where a child comes for the first time that this exciting event should be regarded with proper importance, and that the child, for a year or two at least, should seem to be the centre of everything. While giving him or her every care and attention it is not good for any child to become conscious that he or she is the centre of family life when he or she is, n fact, only part of it.

JEALOUSY MAY CREEP IN

A first child does not always regard the coming of a second child with great rejoicings. If the first child is any age from about two upwards, he or she may very possibly become jealous of the little newcomer. The stuation needs handling with tact and delicacy. An elder child should not be allowed to feel out of things in any way. And as mother at this time will not be able to give the first child as much attention as usual it is a good idea if father or some other member of the family, or the aunt with whom the child may be staying, accords the little one extra affection.

It is also a good plan to get the child used to the thought of another child coming to the house or into the family, so that the new arrival shall not prove anything in the nature of a shock, but rather as a looked-for pleasant surprise.

One mother I know dressed one of the new unbreakable baby dolls for her small daughter of two, so that when the new arrival appeared there was a baby for the little girl as well. An extra special toy could be given to a small boy at such a time. This would afford him interest and make him quite sure that he is not neglected.

THE OTHER CHILDREN

In cases where the only child, through force of circumstances, remains the only child, the problem continues to need its different solutions as the child grows older. Since the give and take of ordinary family life is not for this child, he or she should be allowed to see as much as possible of other children and other families.

The only child possibly needs more parties and more friends than the child who is one of a family. He or she should be encouraged to go to other children's homes, and vice versa.

Again, fairly early school, or perhaps a nursery school during the pre-school years, proves more valuable to the only child, who thus makes contacts with other children. Dancing classes, and games, with a strict attention to rules and other children's rights, are also good.

This is an attempt at drawing a hand mirror by Bro. Harnam V. Motwane. He named the picture "Ba-Ma." We wonder if the face shown in the mirror is his own—or whose? . . . Better, he should tell us.

When they are very young, children will amuse themselves; younger still, they are only too delighted to have you amuse them, but later they need organised games and little friends to play with them.

RIGHT SORT OF AMUSEMENT.

Encourage a sense of friendship in the only child, then, and discourage any, tendencies towards selfishness and self-importance, remembering that such tendencies may keep friends away. Above all, encourage the child to laugh at the right kind of things and occasionally at himself. A sense of humour is invaluable to the only child, who rather more than other children is apt to take himself too seriously.

Balkan-ji-Bari endeavours to give the best sort of amusement to children: Entertainment which proves to be education for them. Our motto, as you all know is to educate children through entertainment. And our first aim is to make children as happy as possible, and let them be good by themselves.

Let children, therefore, join this their own association without any further delay—and let them thus have the right sort of amusement. Let the parents and guardians send their children to attend the weekly meetings on Sundays, and hear from their own selves what they have to say about it!

"No, I can't give you a sweet, but you may hear the bang when I burst the bag."

* * * *

PRINCESS PRISCILLA AND THE MAGIC BALL

(A Fairy Story.)

Princess Priscilla was the owner of a magic ball which brought her all sorts of good fortune.

One day she went into a wood and started to play with her magic ball. Suddenly it rolled into a pool. Princess Priscilla was greatly distressed, for the pool was very deep and her ball sank to the bottom.

"Alas," she cried, 'all my good fortune will leave me." As she spoke, a frog poked his head out of the water and asked the Princess why she was weeping.

"Oh, dear," she wailed, "I have lost my ball of good fortune."

"Oh," answered the frog. "If you will take me home and make a pet of me I promise I'll recover your ball."

"What nonsense this silly frog is talking!" she said to herself.

But she promised that if he would fetch her ball from the pond, she would do what he asked.

Down dived the frog, and after a while he came up with the ball in his mouth.

The Princess was so overjoyed that she actually forgot to thank the frog, and ran home as fast as she could. "Stay, Princess," cried the frog; "you know what

you promised." But she did not stop.

Next day, as the Princess was at breakfast, she heard a gentle knock at the door.

Princess Priscilla opened the door, and there was the frog. She said, "Well, I am rather sorry for him; he is not so ugly, after all."

Later her father came in. "You made a promise," said the King, "and you must keep it."

"Oh, I can't make a pet of him," said Priscilla. Then she added, "But he has lovely eyes; they are like emeralds."

The frog shared their meal, and at last it was time for Princess Priscilla to go to bed. "Good night, little frog," she said; "I promise that you shall be my friend."

Just as she said these words, the frog disappeared, and in his place stood a charming prince.

"Sweet Princess," he said, "years ago a wizard turned me into a frog. He said the spell would be broken only when somebody said three kind things about me, and you have done this."

I need hardly tell you that in due course he married the Princess, and later on the Prince was made King, and the Princess became Queen, and they ruled over the country for many years.

INSECT PETS.

Singing insects are the favourite pets of the boys and girls of Japan. They buy new ones every summer to enliven their homes with quaint little chirps. No canary is more loved and looked after, or more highly prized for its song, than one of these tiny insects.

During the long summer months the insects are offered for sale in the small shops. They are even bought and sold in the public markets. In Tokio there are many merchants whose whole business is the selling of the household pets. The insects are kept in tiny cages.

Boys and girls like to make their own little "insect houses" to suit their fancy. The cages are made of copper wire or small twigs of bamboo. Some are like houseboats, some like dainty lanterns, and some are just small houses of bamboo twigs

In the residential districts of Japan, on a sumer evening, there is a regular chorus of the singing insects, their thin little songs pouring from every house along the street.

Sind girls are also now advancing a good deal. Here you see batches of the Rukmani Bai Municipal School, Hyderabad, practising Lathi Drill and Lezim. On the left is Sister Bhagvati Naraindas and on the right Sis. Gopi Menghraj very clever in the Lezim and Lathi Drill respectively.

PUZZLING FIGURES.

Take a sheet of white cardboard and cut out nine small squares of cardboard. All squares should be exactly the same size. Number the cards, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 7, 8, 9, and arrange them in the following manner.

7 28 196 34 5

If the two numbered 28 be multiplied by the single one 7, the answer is 196, the number shown by the three squares in the centre. The idea of this trick is to rearrange the squares moving as few as possible, so that the pair on the 'right' as well as the 'left', when multiplied by its single neighbour will give the number in the centre.

Arrange the squares as follows 2, 78, 156, 39, 4. There are other ways of arranging the squares. See if you are clever enough to find them.

PRIZE WINNERS

The best essays on Dassera were received from Sis. Rukmani in Sindhi, Sis. Usha in Gujarati, Bro. Balwant in Marathi and Bro. Mahadev in English, and prizes have therefore been despatched to them.

In the circle appearing in the issue of 13th October, there were 351 (Three hundred and fifty one) spots. Prizes in this competition have been awarded to Sis. Norah David (Bombay), Sis. Jasi Kewalramani (Karachi). Bro. N. P. Abhyankar (Ratnagiri) and Bro. K. S. V. Sivaram (Coconada).

HAND IN GLOVE

A very easy competition this week—just a "pairing" test. You have only to pair the objects named in the following list which are most closely associated. Thus Ring—Finger, and so on. All the objects must be matched up!

Ring	Camera	Horse
Egg	Ink	Paper
Fields	Tide	Gun
Chair	Winner	Race
Sea	Bird	Nest
Bullet	Finger	Farm
Hat	Cart	Oar
Hen	Pencil	Head
Pen	Rest	Film
Parcel	Boat	String

All boys and girls studying upto Matric can send in their answers, which must reach us within a fortnight from to-day. As in this weeks falls the anniversary of the late Dewan Bhojraj Chandumal, in whose memory are run all the prize competitions of our Association, we have kept no entry fees and any other rigid rules for this particular competition. Only children taking part must mention their age, the class of studies and their full address.

Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood may send in the entries all together under one cover, but they must write their answers on separate papers. Others need not spend much on postage; they could write out the answers on post cards only. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can becomes Members. Children between 12 and 16 years can enroll themselves as Companions. Those above 16 years can also join as Associates.

For full particulars and application form, please write to us enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage. And please don't forget to mention your age, as the sending of the form much depends on it.

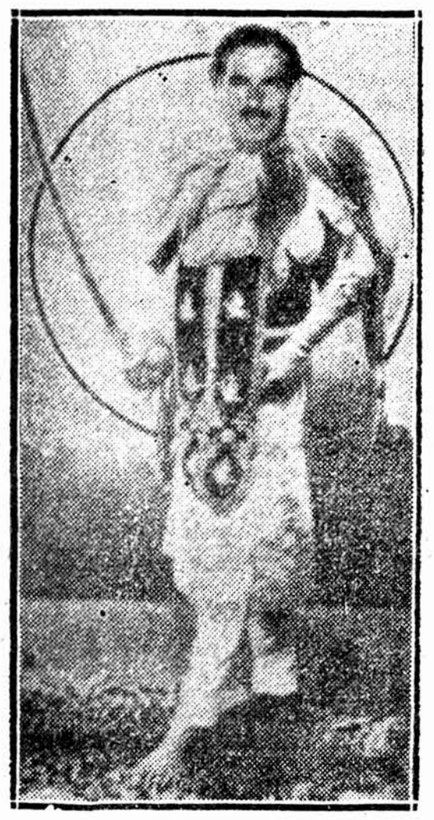
Address all your communications in connection with the Children's Corner and the Association directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A monkey is found out to be quite an intelligent "fellow"—more so if he is properly trained and guided. On the left, "Toots" is busy with a typewriter, and on the left he is seen exploring the mysteries of camera. Just mark how engrossed and interested he looks: He seems to be feeling it himself, and so do you perhaps!

News From Far & Near



"Ras" Eden

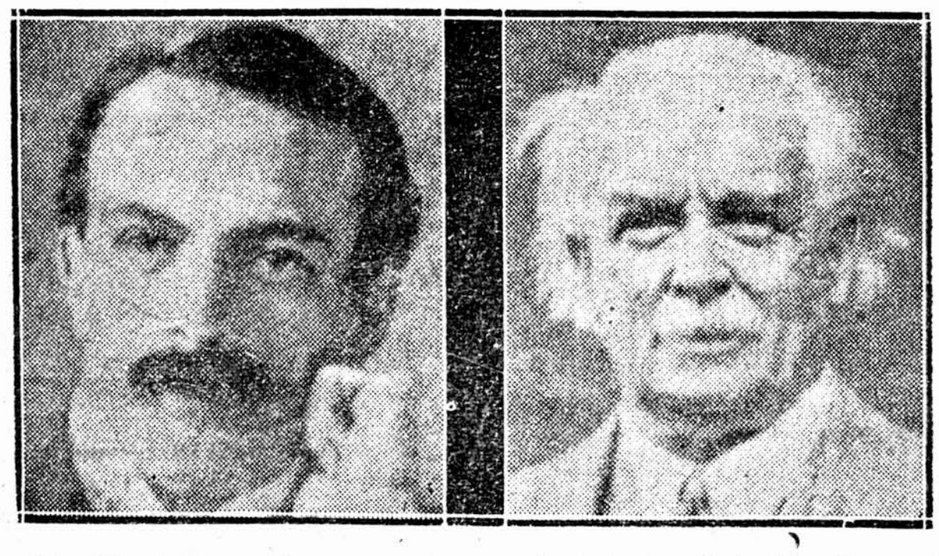
Mr. Anthony Eden has been dubbed "Ras" Eden by many Italian newspapers, and one has published a touched-up photograph of him in Abyssinian costume. The picture above indicates, what Mr. Eden might look like in an Abyssinian warrior's attire.

TWO "CEASE FIRE" BUGLERS.

Although he is out of work wrote Francois Sellier, the French bugler who sounded the "Cease Fire" at the end of the Great War, has declined an offer by the German bugler who sounded it for the German Army to make an "exhibition tour" round the world.

The German bugler also suggested that he and Sellier should attend the unveiling on Nov. 3 of a memorial commemorating the sounding of the "Cease Fire" at the village of Houddoy. Northern France, but the suggestion was not favourably received.

L.G.'s "SWELLED HEAD"



Mr. Lloyd George has a swelled and swelling head—literally, not metaphorically.

That is the observation of Mr. Michael MacDonagh, formerly a parliamentary reporter of "The Times", with a narrow head, a long thin face—the pallor of which was emphasised by a black moustache—and a pair of remarkably piercing eyes . . . . .

"As I see him to-day, the head is large, well covered with hair turning.

Mr. MacDonagh has written a diary, "In London During The Great War" (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d.) and in a chapter dealing with Mr. Lloyd George's succession to the War Secretaryship on the death of Lord Kitchener, he remarks:

"This fascinating man has an uncommon physical peculiarity . . . . . His features change completely as the years pass.

"I can see in the Lloyd George of to-day but little resemblance to the Lloyd George that I saw being introduced in the House of Commons in 1890 . . . .

"He was then a dapper young fellow, low-sized and slight in build, grey—a solid, practical head—the face is broadened and rounded and of a pinky colour . .

"I heard him say, when talking to a group of journalists recently, that owing to the enlargement of his head he has regularly to buy hats of a larger size; and he recalled, with a natural pleasure, that Gladstone told him how sometimes his hats ceased to fit him for the same reason—the swelling of the head due to the development of mental power . . .

"I contributed to his self-satisfaction by remarking that I had read that Darwin's head was changed in shape by intense and continuous concentration on his studies."

"JOY-RIDING TO BANKRUPTCY"

Hoover Castigates Roosevelt

"Joy-riding to bankruptcy" is x-President Hoover's description of President Roosevelt's efforts to pull the United States out of the depression.

He formally opened the Republican campaign for the Presidential election in 1936, as titular head of the party, and claimed that the "New Deal" had cost the United States "more than the world war in an attempt to spend the country into prosperity."

"The New Deal," he said, "had perpetrated the most gigantic spoils raid on our history. The Roosevelt administration is now practically in the hands of a gigantic spending bureaucracy.

"This impractical adventure of profligate spending is more dangerous to the people than war."

£30,000 FOR BUTTONS!

"Recently a man boasted that he possessed the finest collection of book-jackets in the world, and that his post-war collection was perfect. He is only one of a small band of collectors of queer articles. The woman in the North of England who has a library comprising every banned book in the last thirty years is another. These odd collections are sometimes extremely valuable. That of Dr. Willett Cunningham, who has the most perfect collection of women's clothes through the ages, is almost priceless. He refuses to hear of selling it. Not so Mr. Garner, of Camden Town, who disposed of his vast collection of military buttons for £30,0000 to an American millionnaire. But one of the most valuable collections known is of Miss Margaret O'Connell, once the richest woman in the world. She has the finest set of fur coats in exitence.

IN SEARCH OF CLEOPATRA'S TEMPLE

Built For Her Son By Julius Caesar

A new British expedition to search for the remains of Cleopatra's temple at Armant, near Luxor, started work towards the end of September.

It is the Sir Robert Mond expedition and will be conducted by Mr. Oliver Myers under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Society.

"Efforts will be made", said Mr. Myers to the "News Chronicle" recently "to trace any remains of the temple which was built by Cleopatra at Armant in honour of the birth of the son she had by Julius Caesar.

"Search will also be made for the graves of a people whose settlements have already been found at Armant, and whose pottery is almost identical with that found throughout the South Sahara, west of Timbuctoo.

"We shall also take a look at the nilometer there," he said. "This nilometer is one of several which were used by the Kings in ancient times to measure the rise and fall of the Nile floods."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHIEF ENGINEERS Say:

The Bengal Lamps as I saw them manufactured in the factory of the BENGAL ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS, LTD., within the precincts of the metropolis of Bengal are in every way equal to the best imported electric bulbs from anywhere in the world. There are twenty-two processes to go through before a finished lamp is issued for the market. On merit as to quality and price, these lamps should hold their own in open competition. If the public bodies do not buy them they may rightly be blamed for indifference to indigenous effort and for unreasoned bias for foreign goods.

(Sd.) B N. DEY,
D.Sc., London,
6-12-33. Chief Engineer,
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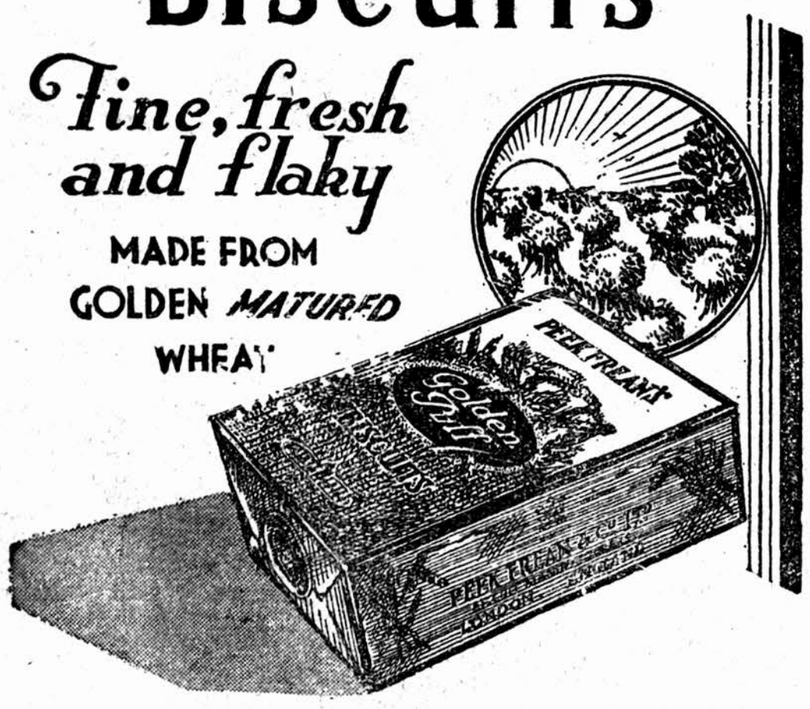
Golden Puff BISCUITS

Fine, fresh and flaky

MADE FROM GOLDEN MATURED WHEAT



PEEK FREAN'S

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madrsa: Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon: Mr J H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

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Whatever the cause of your greyness, however far advanced, it may be,

VIVALINE HAIR OIL (Regd.)

Restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. Throw away your dye Start using VIVALINE today Rs. 1/12 small bottle for slight greyness- Rs. 3 large bottle for advanced greyness. Three bottles post free.

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THE COUPLE

(Contnued from page 27)

some snake suddenly emerging from the dense bushes or some rabbit dashing and tumbling against your feet frightened and frightening.

Luxury was the event of that programme. Theatres, cinemas, and other recreations of the town were a regular drainage for the purses of the friends.

The annual feast in honour of the St. Francis arrived. The devoted Christians in gay attires were proudly moving about here and there. The 'mees' was over by mid-day. The lighting of candles began. Now the rite did not restrict itself to Christians only. It was performed and shared by other people. Hindus, even high caste Hindus, actually visited the Church with their family and children to pay their homage and 'light candles.' Naren's mother asked him to accompany her to the Church. She had an old due to be paid at this shrine. She had paid her mite when the Baby—Naren's sister's daughter—was ill in the last rainy season. Dhan and Naren accompanied them. Dhan lit a candle, a new hope dawning again. He thought if things could go on well with these believing souls why should it not be the same with him. If so many non-Christians are healed why not he? He certainly stood a fair chance. He lighted an extra candle with a true heart. But a man came and put them off and took them away to the old place to be 'sold again.' It was too much for Dhan who stopped the man, remonstrating. The Father came down to them and said that he would light the bigger—white candles—for them. He went up and lit the candles on the stands beside the image. He was a very amicable old soul. He gave much interesting information to them. When the question of non-Christians came, the venerable Father said, "It is the belief. So says our Bible, 'Believe and you will cross over the mountains'." Dhan was satisfied. He would believe, he thought, he expected the day to come.

The long expected day approached at last. He prayed and prayed sincerely. 'Sincere prayers are always heard.' His strict observance of the regulations brought forth a sweet reward and more, his unswerving belief brought him a supreme dream. He saw in it a girl coming to him with a slight suspicion of a smile. She came near and stood beside him. God bless him, his lips widened to return her smile. He got up gay in the early morning, his body light as a feather.

The first thing he did in the morning, of course, after his inevitable duties to which he could not give a substitute, was to paint a beautiful form of happy features. Every now and again he stopped, leaning his hand on the arm of the chair he satin, his head reclined at the back. It was a memory test. It was given the finishing touch and doubtlessly it had a touching finish. He held the paper in his stretched hands before him and sat erect, gazing. Gradually he shut his eyes. He seemed full. It was the same form he had seen in his dream. He opened his eyes still seeing within.

Some distant voice prompted to him. He had seen those bright eyes somewhere. He could not point or trace the place. Friends 'in need' would be of no use to him in this matter. His own plans proved to be of no purpose. Staring at persons with steady gaze on the road, Reclamation, in the Opera House or on Tram car, earned nothing for him except frowns and a sort of scandal.

It was at this stage. his courage failed him. St Agnes could not give him his beloved. All his ways of "a boy. a boy" yielded place to gloomy brooding. All hopes proved to be but mere dreams; and dreams are illusions and he had had enough of the illusions. It was like a child's riddle; neither this nor that. Everything was in suspense. Everything was an uncertainty. But mature reflections always gave him a beam of familiarity with the person. He was sweetly worried. He proved wise even then and left the mystery to Time to reveal.

* * * *

A year after, he was back again home. One day he went to the forest with some of the Oxkals (servants) for the Appimidi (a kind of green mango fruit used for pickles). They passed through the crooked thorny way full of rocks and creaks. There were no signs of it. But they would not turn back. Some one of them had seen a good deal of it somewhere 'this side.' At mid-day they were in the heart of the dense forest, miles away from any place of shelter or water without the least clue of it. Dhan's brother said they should now rest a and all sat down for mid-day meal. They sat in two or three groups and shared one another's food, on commenting on and appreciating the relish of it. One of them rose earlier and went some hundred paces and looked here and there. He came back and took two tumblers and went straight to some creeper spreading on the bushes and chopped a string off it. A kind of juice oozed out. The flow was continuous. He filled the two tumblers with the juice and handed them over to his Odias (masters). He went back and held the juice in his palms folded to the shape of a basin. He applied his mouth to it and had a hearty drink of it. To Dhan this was a new experience. His brother told him that the creeper is Amrit Vel (the creeper of nector) that is the food and drink of so many folks in the forest.

In the evening they were fortunate enough to take loads of the Appimidi home. Dhan went directly to the well and had a cold water bath. When he came in he saw his mother talking with the beautiful 'old girl' in the drawing room. He knew her well. But his arrival was so sudden that there fell an awkward silence. He took a chair beside them. It was his mother that recovered first. She said she would bring something for lunch and went in. They were alone. Vidya was abashed. He had also found, it was a little awkward situation. All at once she tripped in after the mother. He sat to refresh himself; with him were his mother and the girl. They had no appetite, they said, but just to accompany him as his brother was busy with the 'spoil of the day.' There are many occasions in the affairs of men when many share with us just to accompany us. There were no guests, hence no nuisance! The petty luncheon was prettily going on.

"You'll not be served at home to-night," said his mother to him with a significant look. She then turned her face round, as if she said nothing new or unusual. He wondered and was a little awed. There is a pitch in the acquaintance of two; and words that peep beyond that fall to a chance—though not hurting they are yet not altogether pleasing. He felt this very kind of uneasiness. But it was a joke or meant to be a joke. He smiled, and said, "I wonder whoever wants anything after 'such a lunch'." He laughed and they responded to him with not less humour. "Do you know why Vidya's here?" asked his mother, "her brother is come this morning. He has been here to invite you for supper." At this, he turned his eyes to Vidya and smiled. She was at her best. They looked at each other. Their eyes met for the first time conveying the meaning life imparts to mankind, traditionally. All at once, he was suffused to seriousness. He looked up. "I'll presently be back," he said and rushed to his room. He was searching for something. He hunted for it in the cupboard, on the shelf, in the drawers. But he did not get it. He turned over all his files to no success. He thrust his hands in his pockets and came out, and sat beside them. But he was not the same man when he returned.

* * * *

"Hullo! This is a good job," burst in Suresh, the elder brother of Vidya, "you people don't remember that others are living when you are with 'your' persons. And this is my sister! Well! I asked her to intimate to you that the supper is ready and she is herself supping here. I was waiting this full one hour," and he took out an envelope from his pocket and gave it to him. He opened it and saw a photo of Vidya, along with the Van Dyke he had painted. "Good God! When did you take it?" The words fainted away in his mouth, and he was engrossed in identifying them. "It's late," said Suresh. But this our hero was reluctant to leave the forms alone. It was a charming study. "Really, people are deteriorating day by day to prefer imitations to realities!" Suresh was point-blank. "Why fellow, here is the imitation and here's the reality!" continued he smiling, with a mischievous turn of his eye-brows. The ignorant ones were mute in bewilderment. He looked round and smiled to Suresh.

"No hospitality to an old friend?" said Suresh in an enquiring tone.

"Blame your sister. Should have shown her brother hospitality." Dhan made himself bold to say this.

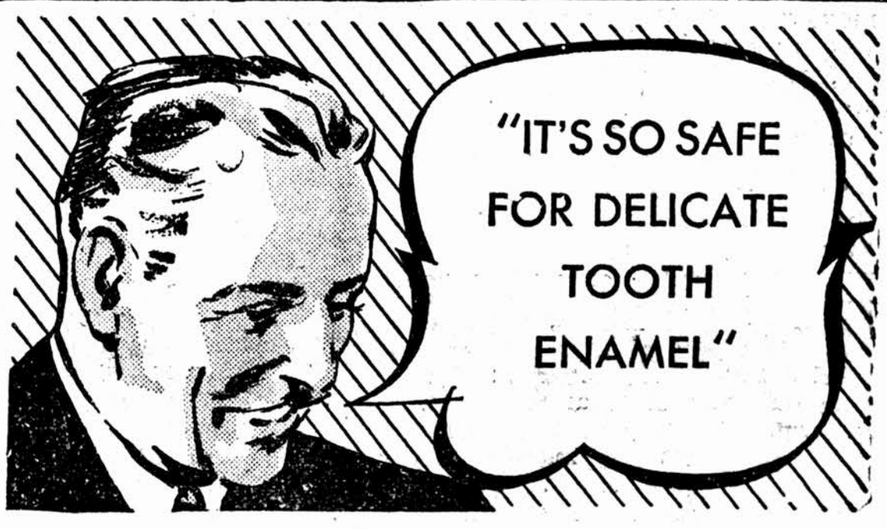
"Not so early," said the other, "not so early. There is ample time for you to blame her."

* * * *

AFTED A FEW DAYS.

The Sun was red and exhausted. The fatigued shadows of everything that stood were gradually leaning on side for temporary rest. A pair of anxious eyes were waiting, staring across the curling waves that broke and formed again in beautiful shapes of things that crawl. Whom could they be waiting for? There seemed no trace of anything anywhere in the vicinity. The expansive beach far from giving some air of relief was all the while increasing the heaviness in them. The gurgling water volume all at once seemed to have been influenced by a single line of something that cut it across in the depth. But the eyes were too preoccupied to see it. Sudden and tight was the grip of the hand. It caught the legs that hung from the rock, to give the owner a shock and a fright. A scream; then a smile; and a shade of pretending anger followed. He emerged full out of the water, and in spite of this dripping clothes and wet body she clung to him, to have him full, full for herself. Now she would not look at the enviable waters that mocked her so long. Vidya knew she was in the sweet world and the sweet world was with her as her own.

She was contented. His was the victory.



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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

The Space-Raiders

(Continued from page 9.)

George was in love with her at last, no doubt of it.

For a few precious moments Kay sat in the hoverer, in the darkening work-shed. It was very quiet. The assistants, their big job done, had crawled to their homes for sleep. The soldiers on guard outside made no noises, save for the occasional pacing of passing sentries.

Her eyes were glistening, as in those brief moments she dreamed her secret dreams, the little tender dreams of women the care for men; of her husband to be, and a home for two—maybe three.

Then the thought thrust itself forward again—what if the world did 'not' come through the crisis looming ahead?

But it 'must' she told herself—it must, must, must. And there was born somewhere within the recesses of her brain an idea, a plan of action which if carried through just turn the scale when the great moment came.....

DOUBLE MYSTERY

Slowly Professor Longdon straightened up from his desk, pressed a hand to the centre of his back, and sighed. "God, but I'm tired, George. I'm aching all over."

George gave a grunt of sympathy. "Me toe. We're both in need of rest, sir. Would you—like a cigarette?"

"A cigarette?" The professor rubbed his chin, on which a white stubble of beard was beginning to show. "Hum! I haven't smoked a cigarette for—about ten years, I should think, Anstey. I'm a pipe man, myself. But—yes, I think I will try a cigarette for a change."

George tried one himself. They lit up, drew the preliminary puffs in silence, allowing the nicotine to soothe their rugged nerves.

"A great thing, tobacco," mused the professor, squinting at George through the swirling blue smoke-wreaths, "and it's only when you are whacked to a cinder that you realise it's true worth."

Whimsically he regarded the thin paper cylinder and its glowing tip. "Just about the most common-place thing in the world to-day, a cigarette, isn't it? A thing you find in the pockets of all men and most women—the universal panacea for frayed temperts, Nature's oil for the machinery of thought. As I say, a great thing—yet a common-place. And some day that hoverer of mine will be in 'exactly' the same status—accepted as an everyday feature of life, it's progenitors forgotten, it's earliest example shoved away in the back room of some museum."

George's lips twisted into a fleeting smile. "Always providing we scotch the raiders with it, sir," he said.

"Agreed," said the professor, soberly. "But I think we shall, my boy, I think we shall. If Duke and his men do their part, and if we do ours, I think there is yet a fighting chance for the world. This first machine has cost the British and other generous governments almost a million pounds sterling between them, because of the radium needed for production. But some day the real 'radium' supplies of this Earth will be discovered. There must be great quantities of radium-containing ore waiting for the mining engineers' drills. Who knows, vast treasures of that description may be buried for the greater part of the year under Arctic or Antarctic snows. When we can drain great lakes and rivers, even oceans, we may find ourselves possessed of immense radium wealth."

"It's scare enough now," commented George.

"True. But six years ago nobody dreamed of the great deposits of radium ore at Great Bear Lake in the Yukon. That is only one example. It will be duplicated a hundredfold when we start in to tame the wilderness districts in earnest. Supposing some scientist in the future, by means of a gigantic lens, harnessses the Sun? Suppose he uses his lens as a boy uses a burning glass, directing concentrated sunheat on Alaska, or the South Pole? It might be possible to clear away all the ice and snow from the Polar caps and then—Ah, that I might live to see the day!"

A strange, brilliant man, Professor Longdon. Despite his fatigue, he was in the mood for original prophecy, throwing off the ideas which came simmering from his Thinker's soul.

But George was too tired for talk of this kind. At any other time he would have replied with zest. Now——

"Kay's a long time coming in," said George, rising to peel off his overall coat.

"Kay? Ah, yes—where is she?" asked the professor.

"I left her in the work-shed about three-quarters of an hour ago," said George.

"Maybe she's gone home—though usually she comes for me first," said the other. "Come home to dinner, Anstey. We'll find Kay, if she is still here."

Locking up the laboratory, they proceeded to the main shed where the hoverer was housed. A wizened little man in blue overalls stood chatting with the armed soldier guarding the door.

"Biggs," said the professor. "Is Miss Kay about?"

The little man shook his head. "She's gone, sir. Half an hour ago."

"That's odd," said the professor. "I wonder why she didn't come for me?"

"Did you see her go?" enquired George.

"Well—strictly speaking, sir, I did not," replied Biggs. "I was in the shed—on duty, according to instructions, sir,—when the machine was brought in after the test. Miss Kay was sitting inside. She stayed inside for some time after everybody else had gone, sir. Then she came to the door and complained to me that she felt a bit faint—"

"A bit faint?" said the professor, anxiety on his face.

"——Yes, sir. She asked me would I get her a glass of water I left the shed to fetch one. When I came back, she had gone."

George turned swiftly to the sentry. "Did 'you' see her go?"

"Not exactly, sir. I was a few paces away, outside, at the time."

"Did she seem—all right?"

"Yes, sir. She nodded to me. She was carrying her coat over her arm. She walked across the yard, rather quickly, went to her car, and drove away."

"H'm," said the professor, frowning. "Queer that she did not wait for the drink of water I suppose she decided to go home. She's feeling the strain, like most of us, I expect. I don't think it will be anything to worry about—but I think we'll drive home at once, Anstey, to make sure."

Nodding to the guardians of the hoverer, which bulked in the centre of the shed, glinting dully green in the light from a single bulb overhead, they quitted the shed.

Ten minutes later the car drew up outside Professor Longdon's house. Professor Longdon opened the drive gates, and walked to the garage. He unlocked the garage door, thrust it aside, and peered inside, switching on a light.

A moment later he came walking hurriedly to where George was backing the car through the gates.

"Her car is not there. I wonder whether she 'did' come home?"

He rubbed his chin. "She didn't say anything to you about going out to dinner with Duke, did she?"

"No," said George, shortly.

"I just wondered—she has been out with him once or twice lately," mused the professor. "Oh, well——"

The car garaged, then entered the house. The maid-servant, admitting them, said Kay 'had' been home, had eaten a very hasty meal, and left again in her car. She had not left word where she was going.

"This is all very mysterious," grumbled the professor to George. "She might have had a little more thought for her old father—might know I would be rather anxious about her.

Dinner proceeded without Kay. Neither man spoke much. Each was fretting more than he cared to admit. What was Kay up to? Where had she gone?

Then, just as they had reached the coffee state, came a shrill pealing from the telephone instrument.

The professor took up the receiver. "Yes?"

A voice spoke in his ear—a voice agitated, fraught with excitement, the voice of Biggs, gabbling an astounding story.

George, from the table, heard the professor's sharp gasp, and stepped swiftly towards him. "What's up?"

Professor Longdon looked round at his assistant. His face was peaked and white. His eyes were glittering. "Hold on, Biggs!" he cried, sharply. And to George—

"Something terrible has happened!"

"What do you mean?"

"It sounds like sabotage!" said the professor. "One of the most vital parts of the hoverer has been stolen! 'The gyroscope's gone from the control panel'!"

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)

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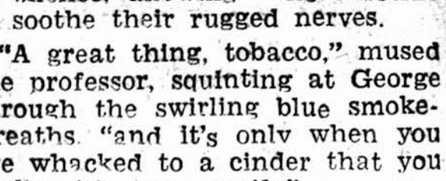

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levancy of the Doctor's interpretation is quite obvious.

"Tutur Vani"—"Traders of the city, Tutuli":—In these words of the Rigveda, the learned Doctor finds a reference to the traders of the city of Tutuli. The two words 'Tutur' and 'Vani' are two different words, and there is no Genitive case ending in "Tutu." The word "Tutur" is got by adding 'Tu' suffix to the root 'Tu' (to grow in power), and hence the word 'Tutur' means 'powerful.' In the same way, 'Vani' comes from the root 'Van' (to sound) by adding 'i' suffix to the root. So the word 'Vani' can never mean a trader. It is the word 'Vanij' which carries that sense. Here again the Doctor exposes his utter ignorance of the language and the grammar of the Rigveda.

"Uru" And "Ur"

"Uru"—the ancient city of Ur:—The learned Doctor again finds a reference to the ancient city of Ur in "Uru" of the Rigveda. But the gentleman never cared for a moment to consult any Vedic lexicon and know the meaning of the word in its proper context, wherever it occurs. In the Rigveda, it means "wide space," "space or room," 'far,' 'far off.' It is compounded with different words to form the epithets of Vedic gods. Unfortunately, the Doctor did not quote a single hymn to justify his queer assumption, 'Uru Krama' (of long stread), 'Urugaya' (of swift speed). 'Uru Kshiti' (of wide ch), 'Urayah' (Vishnu, Soma, Indra, Ashvini), 'Uru-Cakshus' (farsighted), 'Uru Sarman' (conducive to welfare), etc., are some of the compounds of 'Uru' used in the Rigveda.

Not even once has the word been used in the sacred text to denote the name of a city.

Uma (Om)—the Sumerian city of Umma:--The Doctor is again tempted to find a reference to the Sumerian city of Umma, in the Rigvedic 'Uma.' A critical study of the references given in this connection will clearly tell us how the Doctor manages to misconstrue the Vedic texts to his queer purpose.

Rg: X, 50, 5:—

Ava nu kam jyayan yajnavanaso Mahim to omatram krshtayo viduh.

Aso nu Kamajaro vardhasca visvedeta savana tutuma Krshe."

("Oh great Indra, protect at once the person, who is offering sacrifice. All the people know thy great protection. May you be young. Oh active god, may you help in the increase of all the sacrifices.")

In this, as well as the hymn (Rg: X, 50. 6), we fail to understand how the Doctor could find a reference to the ancient Sumerian city of "Umma." There is not even a single word like 'Uma' to give an occasion for the Doctor's deduction. Of course, there the word "Tutuma" in the hymns is used in the sense of "quick," "active" with reference to Indra. The words "Tutujana" is also used in the same sense and has also the same derivation. So, this word cannot serve the Doctor's purpose. Perhaps, he might have relied on the word "Omatrani" to find a reference to the ancient city. But the word, in the Rigveda means "Protection," as is clear from the translation of the hymn. It has nothing to do with the name of a town or city.

Rg: III, 6, 8:—

"Uran va ye antarikshe madanti divo va ye rocane santi devati.

Uma va ye suhavaso yajatra ayemire rathyo agne Asvah."

("Oh Agni, the horses of your chariot, enjoying in the broad firmament, shining, gay, protecting and easily invoked at the time of the sacrifice,—have stretched out.")

"New Light On The Aryans"

(Continued from page 13)

In this hymn occurs the word "Umah," which when read in its context, will surely tell us that, it is an adjective, meaning "Protecting," "Good friends" or "affectionate companions," qualifying the word 'Asvah' (horses). Considering the meaning of the word in its proper context as also the sense of the hymn itself, we can safely that the Doctor is utterly mistaken in finding a reference to the Sumerian City of "Umma" in the word "Umah" of the Rigveda.

Rg. IV, 19, 1.

"Eva tvamindra Vajrinnatra visvedevasah suhhavasa umah

Mahamubhe rodasi vrdhamrshvam nirekamidvrnate vrtrahatye"

("Oh Indra,—who has a thunderbolt in hand,- all the easily-invoked and protecting gods, and heaven and earth choose you—meritorious and glorious, alone for killing the demon Vrtra.")

Here again the word "Umah" is an adjective to "Devaso" in the same sense of "protecting", and can never mean a city or town, as is clear from the English rendering of the hymn in question.

Rg. V, 52, 12.

"Chandah stubhah kubhanyava utsama kirino nrtuh

Te me ke cinna tayava uma asandrsi tvishe"

The word "Uma" in this hymn is used in the sense of "protecting", with reference to the god of winds (Marutah). It has nothing to do with the name of any city whatsoever.

VI. 39, 4:

"Ayam rocayadaruco rucano yam vasayad vyrtena purvih

Ayamiyata rtayngbhirasvaih svarvida nabhina carshaniprah."

In this hymn, the word "Umah" does not occur. Even in the preceding and the following "Sukta" no such word occurs. Here Indra's glory is described. There is no occasion for the description of any town. Our learned Doctor is mistaken with regard to this reference. Let us hope, he will correct his mistake.

X 6, 7.

"Adha hyagne mahna nishaya sadyo jajnano havyo babhutha!

Tam te devaso anu ketamayannadhavardhanta prthamasa Umah"

("Oh fire, on account of your greatness, you become fit for being invoked, the moment you are born. Hence the great gods follow thee, and those protecting and great gods attain prosperity")

Here again the word "Umah" is an adjective to 'Devaso", and has the sense of "protecting." This clearly exposes how the learned Doctor misrepresents the truth. Not only the hymn in question, but also the whole of the "Sukta" is in honour of the fire-god "Agni", and describes the latent powers of the great element. And I am at a loss to understand how the Doctor could smack of a reference to the ancient Sumerian city.

X 31, 3

"Adhayi dhitirasasrgramansastirthe na dasmamupa yantyumah

Abhyanasma suvilasya susham navedaso amrta namabhuma"

("We have offered prayers. The offerings like the waters of the holy places reach the protecting gods. We shall enjoy the heavenly bliss and know the gods.")

Here "Umah" means "protecting gods" and refers to "Visve-devasah", the 'Devata' of the "Sukta" from which the hymn is taken. It can never connote the idea of a town or city.

X 120, 3

"Tve kratumapi vrnjanti visve dviryadete trirbhavantynmala.

Svadoh svadiyah svaduna srja samadah su madhu madhunabhi yodhih !!"

("Oh Indra, as these protecting gods (Visve Devasah) become divided in two and threes, so do they offer sacrifice to thee. May you create good things by means of good things and unite the delicious with the delicious.")

Here 'Umah' is used in the sense of "protecting" with the word 'Visve' (all) after which the word 'Devasah' (gods) is understood. In the first hymn of the 'Sukta' also, the word is similarly used, e.g. "Yam visve madayantyumah". It never means a town or city.

I 163, 3

"Asiyamo asyadityo arvannasi trto guhyen vratena

Asi somena samaya viprkta ahuste trini divi bandhnanani"

("Oh Agni, you are Yama; you are Aditya; you are wind on account of your mysterious deeds. You are one with Soma. Yours are three bonds in the heaven.")

In this hymn, there is no word like "Umah". Our learned Doctor should try to force out "Uma" from "Somena" occurring in the hymn, or nothing can justify his reference. And perhaps the Doctor also knows that "Soma" can never be connected with the ancient city of Umma. I shall feel much obliged if the Doctor enlightens us on the point. All these references about the religious life and prosperity of the Sumerian city of Umma, when examined critically, in their proper context show that the word "Umah" occurring in these hymns is not used even as a noun, much less can it be the name of a town or city, as propounded by the Doctor. I will feel not the slightest hesitation in announcing that the Doctor's remark "Uma was also a famous religious centre. Its citizens are frequently mentioned in the sacred text as performing worship making sacrifices and studying the old religious texts. They are stated to have been happy and prosperous and are described as being the first people of the land"—is merely a myth and an ingenius creation of his brain.

"Isham": the well-known Sumerian city of Ishin.—In the "Isham" of the Rgveda, the Doctor finds a reference to the Sumerian city of Ishm. It occurs in many a place in the Rgveda and means "Power." This word also suffers the same fate as the word "Umah" at the hands of the Doctor. Queerly enough in the "Aham Rajan" (Rg X, 48, 8). of the Rgveda, the Doctor sees the name of Ishm Dagan (2250 B.C.) the ancient Sumerian King, but the word 'Rajan' never occurs along with "Aham," as stated by him. The "Aham" is used as First Personal Pronoun and not as a Proper name. The "Devata" and the 'Rshi' of the hymn as also the Suktas 47, 48, 49 are one and the same person. 'Indro Vaikunthah.' When the person describing and the person described are the same, we cannot but expect the use of the First Personal Pronoun. The perusal of the hymns occurring in the Suktas. 47, 48 and 49. of the Xth Mandal of the Rgveda will speak volumes on this point. Let me request the learned Doctor to study at the feet of some Benares Pandit, the Suktas (47, 48 and 49), and realise what a great disservice he is doing to the cause of truth.

In discussing the derivation of the Rgvedic word "Maghavan" in his own queer way to suit his own queer purpose, the Doctor has miserably exposed the poverty of his knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar, not to speak of Vedic Grammar. He says: "The word 'Magh-Avan' seems to be derived from the word 'Mahaawan' meaning the mighty or the great King of 'Avan.' The Sumerian Mah and Sanskrit Maha both mean the same thing—the great, high or exalted. For the change of 'H' into 'Gh', the word 'Sinha' which is pronounced 'Singh' in Northern India may be noted."

"Maghavan"

Really 'Maghavan' in the Rgveda is an epithet of Indra and means "Bountiful." Grammatically it is formed by adding 'Van' suffix to 'Magh', (Riches, Wealth). The two words 'Maha' and 'Avan' when joined together would form "Mahavan" and not "Maghavan" as the Doctor puts it. The poor justification by the instance of "Sinha" being pronounced as "Singh" in Northern India is no justification at all. How is it that the "H." in "Maha," could be changed to "Gh" in one solitary instance alone? Will the Doctor give any other similar instance from the Rgveda? To ascertain the derivation of an old word, with the help of a wrongly pronounced—(not written), word of the current day, is really very funny as also regrettable. Morover, the word 'Maghavan' always occurs as an epithet of Indra, in the sense of "Bountiful." Will the Doctor quote a single Vedic text where the word means what he wants it to mean?

As regards other towns, a reference to which the Doctor claims to have discovered in the Rgveda, I need not say anything at present. For Dr. Pran Nath simply says that Sippar, Shirpur, Chaldea, Susa, Elam, Lulubu, Opis, are all mentioned in the Rgveda, but he never takes care to supply the necessary references from the sacred text to justify his claim. Similarly, he gives a list of the Kings in the Rigveda with their approximate dates, and identifies them with the Kings of the Western countries. But again he makes it a point not to give necessary references from the Rgveda. Perhaps in his opinion they are too well-known to need any reference whatsoever. Let me request the learned Doctor to issue a supplementary note to his first article, and supply the references left out.

A critical perusal of the Doctor's first article in the light of the aforementioned facts, will clearly show how the learned gentleman lost sight of the truth in his excessive enthusiasm for bringing something unheard of, before the world. Perhaps reclining in his easy chair with a History of Ancient Babylonia and Sumer before him, he might have noticed the existence of Aryan influence on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, as early as the second millenium before the birth of Christ and must have consulted the "Vedic Index" to find out some similar-sounding words from the Rgveda, and thus created such a great myth. Following the line of argument adopted by him we may as well say that the word. "Vardha" occurs many a time in the Rgveda and as such the modern town of Wardha, being mentioned in the Rgveda must be as old as that book itself. What a queer and funny line of argument!! In my next article, I propose to explode the Doctor's great discovery of "The Battle of Bel" in the Rgveda.

A. A. MacDonelle in his Vedic Grammar for Students. writes: (P. 264).

"Van: forms adjectives in the sense of "possessing" and a few M. substantives e.g. Magha-van (bountiful) Shrushti-van (obedient). Samad-van (Warlike). Athar-van (Fire-priest)"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I've not seen your 'usband lately, Mrs. Smith. Where is he?"

"'E's 'ad a seizure, Mrs. 'Iggins. 'E'll be away for a month or so."

"I'm sorry to 'ear that. What sort of a seizure was it?"

"A violent one. Two policemen an' a sergeant."

* * * *

A man took an elderly relative to see a football match.

"Why is that man walking away?" asked the woman.

"He's been sent off the field for a foul."

"My goodness, one fowl won't go far between twenty-two men!"

* * * *

"What would I get," inquired the man who had just insured his property against fire, "if this building should burn down tonight?"

"About ten years," replied the insurance agent.

* * * *

"Well, George, that's a wonderful garden you have."

"Yes, parson."

"You must thank the Almighty for that."

"Yes, parson."

"What a wonderful bed of carrots you have there."

"Yes, parson."

"You must thank the Almighty for that."

"Parson, did you ever see this piece of ground when the Almighty had it all to Himself?"

* * * *

The pompous driver of the Rolls-Royce and the little man with the barrow of shrimps eyed each other balefully. They were in each other's way, but neither would make the first move.

Exasperated, the pompous one shouted: "How dare you block my way! Don't you realize who I am? I have 'M.P.' at the end of my name."

Quick as lightning came the retort: "Garn, that's nothing; so's every bloomin' shrimp on this barrow."

* * * *

The cinema was crowded. One hapless man, missed by the usher, drifted derelic looking for a place. Eagerly he peered through the half-darkness.

Then he sighed with relief. He had found one—and yet——. He bent over towards the vacant chair, touched the shoulder of the man sitting on the other side, and whispered, "Is this seat reserved?"

"Yes, I think it must be," was the reply; "it hasn't said a single word."

* * * *

A new member of the Harbour Board in a northern town was attending his first meeting.

The Board was discussing a proposal to place two buoys at the entrance to the harbour for the guidance of mariners.

"I beg to propose as an amendment," said the new member, "that one man should be placed there instead of two boys, as the latter are too young for such a responsible position."

* * * *

She was pretty and ambitious and had studied the matrimonial problem to a nicety.

"Yes, I suppose I shall wed eventually," she said, "but the only kind of masculine nuisance that will suit me must be tall and *dark with classical features. He must be brave, yet gentle. He must be a strong—a lion among men, but a* knight *among women.*"

That evening a bow-legged, lath-framed, chinless youth, wearing flannel bags and smoking a cigarette that smelt worse than a burning boot, rattled on the back door and the girl knocked four tumblers and a cut-glass dish off the side-board in her haste to let him in.

Mother (telling story of the Creation): "And God made the water and called it sea, and the dry part he called land."

Bobby (beaming): "Why, that's just what we call them."

* * * *

A doctor and a dentist shared the services of a typist, and both fell in love with her.

The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist, and said, "I'm going to be away for ten days. You'll find a little present in your room."

She went in, and found ten apples.

* * * *

"Mike," said Pat, "I can't pay my rent, so I want to hire your horse and cart to do a moonlight move."

"Shure!" said Mike, "and ye couldn't have come to a better man. That horse of mine is so well trained he'll walk past the landlord's house on his tiptoes."

* * * *

An actor had been boasting of his successes at such length that everybody was bored.

"Look here," said a listener at last, "all this is very wonderful, but it doesn't compare with my career as a steel magnate and M.P. Have you ever had an illuminated address, for example?"

"Once," replied the actor; "when my lodgings caught fire."

* * * *

An old scavenger was called in by a minister to clean out his cellar. Amongst the rubbish were several whisky bottles.

While he was lifting them up the scavenger took a good look at each to see if there was any liquid left.

"Ah, John," said the minister, who had slipped into the cellar, "these are all dead ones."

"Aweel," replied John, "they a' had a minister wi' them when they dee'd!"

* * * *

"Did you notice any suspicious characters in the neighbournood?" the magistrate inquired.

"Sure," replied the new Irish policeman. "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he: 'I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a bank in the vicinity later on.'"

"Yes," replied the magistrate, "and he did open a bank in the vicinity later on and stole £2,000."

"Begorra," answered the policeman, "the man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar."

* * * *

The leading man of the travelling theatrical company was very pompous. One day he was stranded, and it was a great strain on his haughty disposition when he discovered that he would have to put up for the night at a dilapidated village inn.

He glanced frowningly about the place, signed the visitors' book, and took the key of his room from the innkeeper.

"Is there any water in my room?" he demanded.

"There was," replied the innkeeper, "but I had the roof mended."

* * * *

A business man who had been prevailed upon to accompany a friend on a bear hunt had concealed his nervousness manfully, although his first night in camp in the mountain fastnesses was a sleepless one.

Starting forth in the morning, the two had walked but a short distance when they came upon fresh tracks which the enthusiastic sportsman recognized as those of a large bear.

"Tell you what we'd better do," said the business man, brightly. "You go ahead and see where he went, and I'll go back and see where he came from!"

Radha—Cartoonist—as a fellow-cartoonist sees him.

A group of golfers were telling tall stories. At last came a veteran's turn.

"Well," he said, "I once drove a ball—accidentally, of course—through a cottage window. The ball knocked over an oil lamp and the place caught fire."

"What did you do?" asked his friends.

"Oh," said the veteran, "I immediately teed another ball, took careful aim and hit the fire alarm in the High Street. And that brought out the fire brigade before any damage was done."

* * * *

The employer took a friendly interest in her maid's love affair. One day she asked about it.

"Oh, I've given that fellow up now," said the girl, coolly.

The employer expressed regret; but two days later she saw the girl out with the same young man.

"Mary," she said in tones of surprise when the girl returned, "I thought you told me you had given up that young man."

"That's right ma'am, I have," was the reply. "But, you see what it is—I had to give him a week's notice."

* * * *

It was their honeymoon trip, and the first time they had ever been out of their native village. As they waited on the platform for their boxes to be bundled out of the van, the young bride and bridegroom were obviously embarrassed.

Then a porter came up and asked: "Can I look after your baggage, mister?"

The blood mounted to the bride's cheecks, and, turning to her husband, she demanded: "Well, well, well! If ye ain't agoin' to thrash him for refairin' to me like that, ye're no man, George!"

* * * *

An old farmer, leaving his pony outside the inn, went inside for a drink. Some boys decided to play a joke on him. They took the pony out of the shafts, which they threaded through some railings that separated the road from a field. Then they took the pony round into the field and harnessed him back in the shafts.

The farmer, coming out of the inn and seeing his pony grazing contentedly in the field with the cart still in the road, scratched his head and said: "I always knew you were an intelligent animal, but how you got through those railings beats me."

"Ted, darling," said the sweet young thing who had been taken to see her first football match, "how long does a man have to be a half-back before they make him a full back?"

* * * *

Amelia had been courting for years, but her young man never mentioned marriage. Finally, her father decided to take matters in hand.

Meeting the young man at the gate one evening, he growled: "When are you going to take Amelia?"

"Well," came the astonishing reply, "it's awfully kind of you. I'll be pleased to come for a bite any time you like."

* * * *

The sexton had been laying the new carpet on the pulpit platform and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor.

"See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."

* * * *

A golf professional was giving a beginner a lesson.

"Just a moment," he said, pointing down the course. "There's a man just crossing the fairway."

"What about it?" said the beginner, who was about to drive off.

"Well," said the pro., "you should always shout 'Fore!' if you're about to hit the ball and somebody is crossing your line of fire."

"How on earth do I know when I'm going to hit the ball?" asked the pupil. "I'm no prophet."

* * * *

"Wanted, man to assist diver; must be able to start at once."

Riley saw the advertisement and went after the job.

When he got to the docks he saw a man working the pumps, and, going up to him, said: "Where's the boss?"

The man pointed to the water and said: "Down below."

Riley took off his coat and dived in. Coming to the surface, he yelled to the man on the bank: "Has he come up yet?"

"No," was the reply.

Down he went again. The next time he came up he asked: "Is he still below?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Well," said, Riley, as he went down the third time: "if he comes up while I'm below, tell him I've started."

* * * *

A famous painter was proceeding down a London street one day when he saw a pavement artist drawing a large fish.

"What sort of fish is that?" asked the painter.

"A shark, sir," was the reply.

"Have you ever seen a shark?"

"No, sir."

"Then how can you draw a shark if you've never seen one?" persisted the famous painter.

"Well, sir," replied the other, "don't some of them Academy blokes paint angels"

* * * *

"You are drinking too much. You will have to give it up," the doctor told his patient.

"Well, he answered, "and what am I to tell my wife is the matter with me?"

"Tell her you are suffering from syncopation. That'll satisfy her."

But the wife was so mystified that after her husband had told her she looked up "syncopation" in the dictionary. This is what she found—

"Irregular movement from bar to bar."

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

During the week, diminishing fears of spread of hostilities in Europe, resulted in a sharp rise in sterling as well as rupee securities. On the Stock Exchange, there was extensive short covering and some buying caused a rapid rise in prices of active shares. The undertone of the market was firm but in view of weak technical position, buyers do well by waiting.

Commodity markets displayed reactionary feeling with heavy realising, but improved statistical situation checked any important decline. The distant outlook remains encouraging and all easier markets are likely to meet with resistance.

Trading Hours In Cotton

The Cotton market continues to work all 24 hours and the market remains in an unorganised manner. The ring committee has no spare funds to build another gigantic building and it is said that deposits of members will be converted into debentures. On the building of Sewree hall several lakhs have been wasted and another big amount will be spent on the building in Marwari Bazaar but nobody cares to fix trading hours.

Not less than 5,000 members of the local staff union are forced to work whole day and night. Even Sundays and Bank Holidays are not exempted. This is the blackest spot on our cotton trade and it is most surprising that the popular President of the E. I. C. A. does not look into this important question.

Overworked Clerks

There may be reason for keeping the market open all 24 hours possibly due to rivalry of the Mahajan Association or the geographical position of our market, but the facts remain that clerks of cotton firms have to work all 24 hours. It is high time now that this question was taken up by the Board of the East India Cotton Association.

Our Stock Exchange

The President of the Indian Merchant's Chamber has severely criticised the working of the local stock exchange and 93 members of the Exchange have protested against granting emergency powers to the Board. This means as if the Board does not enjoy the confidence of all members. It is definitely proved that the present trading methods are defective and need immediate effective and necessary change. It will be advisable if the Board adopts fortnightly clearings and recommends members to take 10 per cent. deposits on open forward sales or purchases. These changes will have a miraculous effect in doing away with reckless trading and will greatly minimise chances of crisis.

The uppermost question in the minds of all operators is whether hostilities will be confined to Italy and Ethiopia or whether the war area will spread involving other major Powers and possibly leading to a general conflagration. I lean strongly to the belief that the area of actual hostilities will be localised although there is no doubt sanctions, no matter what the fate of Ethiopia may be a protracted source of irritation. One must remember the difference between a prosperous Europe and one that has been impoverished by two decades of war and post-war depression.

CABARET-DANCERS IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

A "taxi-dancing hire service" has been started here for the convenience of cabaret-goers, who may now engage girls as dancing partners for 1s. 6d. an hour.

Customers merely have to telephone to the "service-station," which undertakes to send as many girls as required to any cabaret or night-club in town.

The "hire-service" girls, all of whom are Chinese, are forbidden to "gold-dig" and while engaged, may "demand only one glass of tea."

The scheme is strongly opposed by the "resident" dancing-partners employed by the various cabarets, all of which are suffering from the depression. The number of cabarets in Shanghai has increased tenfold in the past ten years.

One street about 100 yards long, known as "Blood Alley" because of the frequent brawls which have occurred there in recent years, contains 11 dance-halls.

WOMAN'S ROLE IN NEW INDIA

Brave And Free She Must Help To Build History Says Mrs. R. S. Pandit

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Mrs. R. S. Pandit, Vice-President of the Agra Constituency Women's Conference, in the course of her speech at the Women's Conference held here on the 29th October said:—

"Women all over the world are at last making themselves heard. They are beginning to take part in all those activities to which so far only men had a claim and are proving that they are able to stand shoulder to shoulder with men in every department of life. The Indian woman, however, still lags behind her sisters in other countries though the urge to progress has come to her also. She is fighting hard to put an end to centuries of tyranny, to break through worn-out traditions and superstitions and it is an uphill task. The laws she fights against are made with little or no sympathy for women, and her aspirations and the customs she endeavours to change are deeply rooted in the soil and do not easily give way.

WOMEN TO THE RESCUE

"At the present stage of history, civilisation is still largely masculine and is losing its balance. We find it crashing at a tremendous speed down a perilous slope, not knowing how to stop. It is for women to restore the balance and give to men a true sense of values. We seek to change not only old customs but to establish a better order of things. We want deliverance not only from political tyranny but from all other kinds of tyranny as well. We endeavour to root out the crude idea that still persists that women are social ornaments or sexual conveniences.

It is not enough for us that some few women are emancipated, that a few are able to read and write—or dance or sing and that a still small number are able to follow professions which so far have been only in the hands of men. This progress is superficial. We want every Indian woman to develop to her full height, to receive the benefits of the new India which is in the making and to be able to give of their best to the country. We have had enough of well dressed dolls. Let us now endeavour to put before the Indian women some of those beautiful ideals which, it is said, made their ancestress great. India like other countries has given many fine women to the world. Their lives still inspire us and we guard their memory as a sacred treasure.

MODERN WOMAN.

"India has many fine women today and it is they who will carry forward the torch lighted by their ancestresses. It is said the modern woman is aggressive. This is true, she has good reason for it. There is, however, enough of aggression in the world without our adding to it. We should prove our fitness by our quiet work. We do not want to fight with our men. We want friendship and co-operation in building up Indian history on equal terms with men in every department of life in a joint effort to free not only our sex and our country but humanity from the shackles that bind it. If this Conference has helped even a little towards this end, it has justified its existence."—United Press.

13 MEN CONVICTED FOR ASSAULTING POLICE

CHINSURAH, Oct. 31.

Mr. K. C. Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Chinsurah, has convicted 13 men who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt to two European police officers and two constables, attached to the Chinsurah police.

The accused Mohan and Budhan have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, Devi, Jharoo and Balgovinda to four months' imprisonment each and Chedi and seven others were fined Rs. 30 each in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. All the accused have been further directed to execute a bond of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for a year.

It was stated that Inspector Dowinton, Sergeant Gale and the constables were returning to the headquarters when they found a big crowd at Aima quarrelling over an umbrella. The officers asked them to disperse but they refused and some of them, including the accused, assaulted them with "lathis" as a result of which they were injured. They had to be detained in the Chinsurah hospital.

DEPRESSION FORMS IN ANDAMAN SEA

POONA, Nov. 2.

The depression formed in the north Andaman Sea with its centre this morning near Latitude 14 Degrees North, Longitude 94 Degrees East, caused nearly general rain in lower Burma. A few thundershowers are also reported from south Madras, Konkan Bombay Deccan and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rangoon 2 inches, Diamond Island 1½, Victoria point and Bassein 1 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Tenasserim, Irrawady, Pegu and extend to Arakan, upper Burma and occur locally in south-east Madras.—A. P.

FAMILY OF 7 BURIED ALIVE

Two Killed And Condition Of Three Reported To Be Critical

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

A whole family of seven members sleeping inside a hut were buried alive under the debris when a huge mud wall near the hut collapsed last night at Aminjikarai near Madras.

Some neighbours extricated them from the debris. A nine year old boy was found dead. Others who were seriously injured were brought to Madras and admitted into the General Hospital where a 35-year-old man succumbed to his injuries.

The condition of three more is reported to be critical.—A.P.

In the forthcoming elections of the Nagpur University Court, Mr. M. D. Shahane, the editor of the "Hitawada" and a member of the Servant of India Society, has decided to contest the elections and to capture a seat for himself in the Court.—United Press

TAMIL TALKIE 2 SHOWS

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Specially by request of our Madrasi Patrons

APOLLO SURYA TALKIES

Tata Mills, Parel Poi-Bavdi Junction.

T. S. ANNIVERSARY

Will Be Celebrated At Adyar On Nov. 17

MADRAS, October 31.

The 60th Anniversary of the founding of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated at the Adyar Headquarters on November 17. The Diamond Jubilee celebrations will reach their climax with the international convention from December 25 to January 5. Out-standing exponents of Theosophy from all parts of the world are expected to attend. This Convention, it is expected will be the most powerful and most numerously attended in the Society's history.

The programme on November 17 will commence at 9-15 a.m. with a celebration in the Headquarters Hall at which various speakers will deliver addresses. Dr. Arundale's presidential message to the Theosophical World will be heard from a gramophone record after which the President will deliver his personal felicitations.

A new Post Office is being established at Adyar. It will be called the Theosophical Society Post Office and the opening ceremony will take place at 10-15 a.m.

At 2 p.m. there will be a distribution of food, etc., to the poor. At 4-30 the Madras and Adyar Lodges will hold a combned reception, and at 7-30 there will be an entertainment under the auspices of the Headquarters Service Committee.

Some idea of the cosmopolitan character of the Adyar population is indicated by the fact that the speakers at the morning celebration will represent Burma, America, India, France, England, Australia New Zealand, Java, Holland, in addition to Dr. Arundale as head of the Theosophical Society, and Shrimati Rukmini Devi as head of the World's Young Theosophists.—A.P.

BARODA SECONDARY TEACHERS CONFER

Dandeker Inaugerates Tenth Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 1.

The Tenth Session of the Baroda Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference began to-day amidst pleasant surroundings at the New Era High School, Principal MacKenzie presiding. About 500 teachers attended. Dr. Lele, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivering his address announced amidst sorrowful sight the sad and untimely death of Prof. Soares of Baroda College and a prominent educationist of the Presidency. Dr. Lele requested Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar, Member of the Executive Council to inaugurate the Conference.

Mr. Dandekar inaugurating the Conference thanked the promoters and organisers for the honour conferred upon him. He stated that it was a happy coincident that the starting of the Secondary Teachers' College at Baroda by the Government and the session of the Conference should take place the same year. Referring about education in Europe and America Mr. Dandekar expressed that it had been systematised and nationalised there by the united efforts of the Government and the public. Concluding his brief address Mr. Dandekar urged Baroda State teachers to work in larger incorporated association to do solid and substantial work in the education sphere.

Miss S. Paul proposing Principal MacKenzie to the chair in a fluent speech termed the Principal as an ideal teacher, preacher and educationist.

Messrs. Chhatre, Parmar and others seconded.

Principal MacKenzie then took the chair.

The Secretaries read their report which gave a historical retrospect of the Conference since 1924 when it was started at Baroda till to-day.

Principal MacKenzie delivered his Presidential address.

YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE—WHO COMES FIRST?

Most married men are, sooner or later, called upon to face the problem of having to choose between two loyalties—filial love and filial duty, on the one hand; and marital love, and marital duty, on the other—and many a home has been irreparably wrecked and many a dear life has been tragically lost, because of the failure to reconcile the two loyalties.

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to state their views on the subject and the one who writes the most interesting letter will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 27th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

GARBO TO STAR IN STILLER FILM?

Her "Only Loves" Last Wish

STOCKHOLM.

Greta Garbo—whose private life is the Enigma of Hollywood, may shortly star in a film written by Mauritz Stiller, reputed to be the only man she has ever loved.

At his death in 1930, Garbo was said to be broken hearted.

It was Stiller, a German film producer, who "discovered" her when she was a struggling small-part player in Swedish films. He changed her name from Gustafson to Garbo and made her the star of his famous - silent films "the atonment of Gosta Berling" and "Fleas and the Devil" among others. Big contracts followed for Garbo.

HIS ONE AMBITION.

But Stiller's ambition was to star her in a film written by himself.

So, in conjunction with Ragnar Hylten-Cavallius. A Swede, Stiller adapted a Russian-refugee novel written by Vladimir Semitjov. The film was never produced for Stiller died.

Now Garbo is considering starring in his film on her return to Hollywood. She is at present spending a long holiday in Sweden, but the film scenario has already been sent to Holywood for inspection by studio executives. If it proves suitable, it may become basis of Garbo's next film.

Garbo would take the part of a Russian Countess fleeing with her fiancee to Constantinople following the defeat of the aristocrats white army by Bolsheviks in South Russia.

Mr. Vaikunta Mehta proposed a hearty vote of thanks to those present.

(A fuller report will appear in Monday's issue).

The Vice-President, Jamiat-ai-Abrar-i-Muslimeen writes:

On Friday at the Juma Masjid Mr. Rahmin Abraham embraced Islam. He has been re-named Abdullah.

Patna, Nov. 2.—The death occurred at Gaya yesterday, of Mr. Hemanta Kumar Chakravarty, Officiating Government Pleader.

JHARIA POLITICAL DACOITY CASE

Subodh Dutta's Appeal Dismissed

PURULIA, Nov. 2.

The Sessions Judge of Manbhum has dismissed an appeal preferred by Subodh Dutta who along with others was convicted in what is known as the "Jharia Political Dacoity Case" and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months' further imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that some youngmen planned to collect money by committing dacoities for the revolutionary party. While going to commit a dacoity, Subodh Dutta and three other Bengalee youths, dressed as Punjabees, were arrested on the way by the police who got information before. One of the accused confessed the guilt and was bound over for two years with a security of Rs. 500 while Subodh and two others were convicted and sentenced. One of the convicted accused only Subodh preferred an appeal.—United Press.

FOUNDERING ROCK OF CO-OPERATION

Faulty Methods Of Finance

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

'It must be admitted that the partial failure of the Co-operative movement is undoubtedly due to the mistakes we have committed in the past in regard to our methods of finance," observed Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu addressing a large audience on October 29 in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium on "Co-operation."

He said that the investment of funds in the agricultural credit societies was a very risky mode of investment and the distribution of funds among thousands of cultivators "thinning the stream of money, sending it in rills over a broad surface so that irrigation may be perfect and reaching every root to be watered" as Mr. Wolf puts it was a very difficult operation.

He wound up his lecture by saying that the path to success lies along honesty, knowledge and faith.

WORKER'S APPEAL TO NIZAM

Sequel To Retrenchment Notice By Agent

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 2.

'Anent' the trevor circular which was issued two months ago and which created a stir amongst the railway labourers at the Lalagoda Workshop, the N. S. Railway Agent has issued a notice of retrenchment on 278 men immediately and on some others in January owing to which a sensation had been caused in the Labour Circles.

A memorial has been submitted to H. E. H. the Nizam for the first time for intervention.

Mr. V. V. Giri is expected to reach Secunderabad on Nov. 3.

TOURISTS' GUIDE FOR BOMBAY

Traffic Relief Assn.'s Forthcoming Publication

BOMBAY, November 1.

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association have issued a press note saying that a publication called, "Bombay—The Gateway of India", is shortly to be published by the Association, to serve as an authentic tourists' guide for visitors to the City. It is proposed to include in the said publication a programme of interesting events, which are to take place in the city during 1936. Public institutions and individuals who are desirous of publishing the dates and particulars of events relating to their respective institutions are requested to communicate as early as possible, the names, dates, and other particulars of social events, meetings, conferences, fairs, etc., to the Editor, of this publication, c|o The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort. This information will be published in the guide free of any charges.

Viceroy's Quetta Fund

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 43,94,024-8-8 and £138-18-1.—United Press.

For the sin of one - Several Suffer—

IN

"Naya Zamana"

PREMIER FILMS

Prismatic Social Problem

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Director. HOMI MASTER

See and Hear the Successful Solutian—

—At—ROXY TALKIES

ORDEAL FOR DELHI POLICE

Bombay Talkies Picture Attracts Huge Crowds

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 2.

News of the three eminent Parsee Directors having resigned from the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., because of the differences of opinion over Parsee girls being engaged in the Cinema industry has not affeccted the reception given by the Delhi public to film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" reeled out for the first time here yesterday.

Though the press notice of this film has been cautiously expressed in Delhi, the public enthusiasm in the film has been rather unprecedented. This was evidenced by crowds that thronged the Majestic Cinema Hall for all the three shows given on the opening day. Night show in particular was delayed in its start by the crowd which had taken possession of the hall and would not move until provided with accommodation to witness the film. Police had to be sent for to clear out those for whom accommodation was not available and when this was done they were still eager to get in. The crowd standing outside only grew in size so that in handling the traffic in the heart of the city where the Majestic Cinema is situated, police had to undergo an ordeal.

The popularity of the film in Delhi is heightened by the fact that Devika Rani's "opposite" belongs to Delhi.

Bengal Govt.'s Move To Fight Depression

Will Strengthen Co-operative Department Under A Joint Registrar

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bengal will soon strengthen the Co-operative Department in view of the financial crisis it has passed through as a result of the world-wide depression.

The Government have under examination the whole question with a view to strengthening the entire organisation and have created a new post of Joint Secretary in the Agriculture and Industries Department who will be available, in addition to Khan Bahadur Arshad Ali, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for service in connection with the Department.

It is expected that a substantial share of the grant, which was announced by Sir James Grigg in introducing the budget for 1935-36, would be made available to the provinces for the development of the co-operative movement on sound financial foundations.

There are 119 central banks and 24,000 co-operative societies in Bengal at present. It is understood that, as a result of the reorganisation, a new post of Joint Registrar may be created at an early date. It is believed in well-informed quarters that the appointment will go to a young Indian Civilian who has worked as a Sub-Divisional Officer and experience of the rural conditions.—A. P.

THE ETHICS OF KHADI

Should Be Bought For Humanity's Sake, Says Gandhiji

POONA, Nov. 2.

"Humanity does not search for low prices in a spirit of bargain" writes Mahatma Gandhi in today's "Harijan" under the caption "Need for Humane Custom."

"Humanity in man, even in his purchases, seeks opportunities of service and, therefore wants to know first, not the price of the article of purchase, but the condition of its producers, and makes purchases in a manner that serves most the most needy and deserving. If a sufficiently large number of men and women were actuated by this spirit of love of fellow-beings, there would be an ever-increasing demand for Khadi, and now more than ever because of the knowledge that extraordinary care is being taken to assure the humblest spinner at least the subsistence wage."

Further proceeding Gandhiji pleads for an attempt to find a better i.e., a more natural market for Khadi, side by side with an attempt to give Khadi artisans the subsistance wage, and says that it should be bought for humanity's sake, not in a commercial spirit of counting cost.—United Press.

CONGRESS JUBILEE PLANS IN SIND

Notes To Be Issued For Collections

HYDERABAD (Sind) Oct 30.

Congress Jubilee notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, Re. 1 and annas 2 will shortly be issued by the Sind Congress Committee with a view to making collections to meet the expenses in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations to be held in December. Dr. Chotiram and Prof. Ghanshyam visited Upper Sind where they addressed several public meetings and formed Congress Golden Jubilee celebration committees which will shortly announce their detailed programme.—A P.

C. P. Governor At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 2.

Accompanied by Lady Gowen, His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces, has arrived here from Panchmarhi. He is expected to stay here with the members of his Cabinet till November 26.—United Press.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNALISM

Karachi Congress Committee's Resolution

KARACHI, November 1.

A meeting of the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has been fixed for 5th November for the purpose of organising the Congress Jubilee celebrations, sanctioning expenditure for publication of political literature in Sindhi and considering the resolution of the Karachi District Congress Committee which reads "This Committee views with great concern the attempts being made by both the Hindus and Muslims in Sindh to organise parties on communal basis and strongly condemns those who are taking initiative in such matters.

The K. D. C. is of the opinion that such attempts must be immediately stopped and appeals to the S. P. C. C. to be up and doing and remove this growing tendency by vigorous propaganda against this move."—A.P.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGIST

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. J. F. Blackiston, Director-General of Archaeology in India, is visiting Sarnath, near Benares, on November 10, to present certain Buddhist relics on behalf of the Government of India to the Mahabodhi Society for enshrinement in the Mulagandhakuti Vihara.

Thereafter he is proceeding to Burma to inspect some of the more important monuments in that Province where he will be for about a fortnight and will then go to Madras to visit the Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram and the temples at Conjeevaram.

Continuing his journey he will inspect the inscriptions of Asoka discovered at Yerragudi a few years ago and the Buddhist site at Nagarjunikonda returning to Delhi on December 12.—United Press.

A Lakh Of Rupees For Temple Reconstruction?

PATNA, Nov. 2.

It is understood that one Jamuna Prasad of Delhi has offered to make a munificent donation of a lakh of rupees for the reconstruction of the temple of Sri Janakiji at Janakpore near Sitamarhi, which was badly damaged during the last earthquake.—United Press.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Parochial Patriotism In Election Condemned

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail.)

"This meeting deplores the ill-advised propaganda set on foot by interested persons and agencies in favour of candidates of their own liking and choice while suggesting names for the next Congress presidentship, appealing to local and provincial patriotism and while warning the country against the danger of exploiting parochial patriotism when national interests are at stake, begs to emphasise the need for installing on the gadi of the Congress a president, who can command nation-wide respect, following and popularity by his high character, stainless life, intellectual and moral stamina and life-long sacrifices in the country's cause". This resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Masulipatam Congress National Service League on 27th October.

The meeting extended an invitation to Babu Rajendra Prasad to Masulipatam during his forthcoming Andhra tour and also voted an address to him.

An appeal was made to Dr. Ambedkar not to renounce Hinduism in haste and undertaking to arrange for a Conference of leading Hindus and Sanatanists to consider the matter.—A.P.

A. I. ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

Dr. K. Aiyangar To Preside Over Mysore Session?

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 2.

It is understood Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyengar of Madras who was nominated by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, present President of the All-India Oriental Conference has been elected President for the next conference to be held at Mysore in the last week of December.

Bobb's Victory In Madras Exhibition Tennis

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

In an exhibition match played on Oct. 28 on the M. V. C. courts E. V. Bobb, bea T. B Balagopal in two straight sets 6—0, and 6—4.

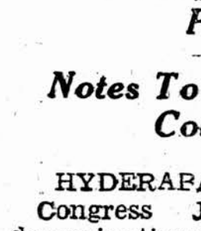
N. Krishnaswami and C. Ramaswami beat Balagopal and Bobb in two sets 7—5 and 6—2.

Tiruvarur Bar To Present Address To Rajen Babu

TIRUVARUR, (By Mail).

The Tiruvarur Bar Association has unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his visit to this town on November 5.

It is understood that the local Municipal Council will also present a civic address to the Congress President on the occasion.—A.P.



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British Institute of Engineering Technology (India) Ltd., 55, Bombay Mutual Bldg., Bombay.

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Amstle Beer IS RICH IN MALTS and NOURISHING INGREDIENTS IT BUILDS ROBUST HEALTH

THE INDIA INTERNATIONAL Co., Churchgate Street BOMBAY.

UNITED PEACE PLATFORM

All Parliamentary Parties Support League Measures

RUGBY, Nov. 1.

In the midst of vigorous general election campaign leading members of all parties were represented at yesterday's great non-party Peace meetings. Six thousand people attended the League of Nations Union meeting at Albert Hall last night and the presence on one platform just before the general election of representatives of all three parties was referred to by the Archbishop of Canterbury who occupied the chair as being an event of almost unprecedented significance. He directed the attention of Governments throughout the world to this demonstration of national unity on grave issues now before the League of Nations. The meeting unanimously pledged itself to support League measures deemed necessary to maintain provisions of Covenant by collective security.

Lord Cecil said there was no possibility of League's failure in the present crisis except possibility of want of resolution on the part of League powers

FOR SECURING PEACE

Sir Austen Chamberlain said it was neither affection for Abyssinia nor dislike of Italy that brought him to the meeting. It was his deep and profound conviction that if treaties solemnly signed, Covenants freely undertaken and pledges to pursue peaceful regulation of disputes between nations and to abjure war as instrument of national policy could be broken, it was idle to pretend that peace would anywhere be secure. Nations would go back to savagery and there would be no faith between them.

Earlier in the day the Prime Minister at a meeting of Peace Society delivered eloquent speech which ranged over whole field of international relations. In the course of it he said by law of Covenant they were bound over to make peace but they could not make peace alone. It took two to make quarrel and it would take all to make the peace. Referring to the scope of the League he said, "we mean nothing by the League if we are not prepared in the end and after grave and careful trial to take action to enforce its judgment. I am a great patriot but England is no less England because she is a Member of the League. She surrenders nothing she would wish to retain merely because she wishes to live at peace with other nations. The League will grow in strength as we respect individuality of nations which compose it.

OTHER POWERS

"I am certain there are millions of American citizens who are watching with lively sympathy our efforts to make the League an instrument of world peace. Germany has left the League. We regret it. But the future is open and I trust that a solution may not be impossible.

"Japan is a World power which has turned her back on the rest of the world. We must look fairly at her reasons for they lie deeply in criticisms of the League. If the League only existed to keep things as things as these are it will become desecrated and crumble into dust. But change must come primarily from within the League. It must be ordered evolution. The League is living and it gains adherents. Not long ago it was strengthened by the advent of the Soviet Union. Old relations with old friends are being put to strain but they cannot be fundamentally impaired.

"There are elements in France that have not seen eye to eye with us but there is solidarity between the two governments as loyal members of the League and that is what really matters. The dispute between the League and Italy is real but it is not more real than our friendship. We believe that Italy is rashly departing from her own great tradition and we are moving in no spirit of national antagonism against Italy. In being true to our pledged word to the League we also wish to preserve old friendship. We are bound over to make the peace. It may not be an easy task. But we accept it."—B.O.W.

DRAMATIC ARREST OF ALLEGED CAR-DRIVER

Sequel To Shooting Of Rani Of Partabgarh's Sentry

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

It is reported that the police have arrested the alleged driver of the car used by the assassins of the sentry of the Rani of Partabgarh in dramatic circumstances. It appears that the driver had taken an advocate from Allahabad to Partabgarh. When the advocate was about to leave Partabgarh Court to return to Allahabad another car reached Partabgarh and one of its occupants asked the advocate where the driver of his car was, as he was wanted by some litigants from Jaipur State. Two persons dressed like State people were also among the occupants of the other car. The driver who was taking his meal hastily went to see them and was quietly arrested the occupants of the other car having turned out to be policemen.

HUNTING GAME TO FIGHT SANCTIONS

Rome Communique

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1

The Royal Consulate General for Italy, Calcutta, has issued the following:—

"Rome 31-10. "A communique of the Press Ministry states: On the Eritrean front Blackshirts divisions of the first army corps advanced on 30th morning beyond zone of Wells Mai on the road between Edaga, Hamus and Makale. In the zone occupied by 2nd Army Corps and Native Army Corps verification of the number of slaves liberated amounting to 16,000 has been completed. On the Somaliland front our post of Malcaril was attacked by groups of armed Abyssinians to the Northwest of the Dana river. The enemy fled leaving behind eleven dead. On our side three "dubats" died and two were wounded. Normal aerial operations continue in all sectors.

"To measures arrived for reducing importation of meat from abroad so that Italy should resist sanctions will be given large contribution by 350,000 Italian huntsmen whose activities will be to supply complementary increase of provisions without menacing stock of games necessary for multiplication."—A.P.

More Chiefs Surrender

The Italian Consul-General in Bombay sends the following:—

A communique received to-day from Rome states: "Chiefs and notables of the unoccupied regions continue to present themselves to our Military Authorities. Armed groups of Tigrai have surrendered to us, and willingly entering in our services and organizing themselves gave assurance of a peaceful order in the regions of Scire and Medebai Tabor in Western Tigrai. On the Somaliland front considerable patrol activities continue in all the sectors. Aviation is very active as usual."

REVISION OF COMPANY & INSURANCE LAW

Mr. Sen's Work Nearing Completion

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. S. C. Sen who was appointed on special duty in the Commerce Department in connection with the revision of the Company and Insurance Laws, has nearly completed his work. His report on the Company Law is already in the hands of the Government. It is expected that his report on the Insurance Law will be submitted towards the end of November, after which he goes back to Calcutta.

It is understood that Mr. Sen's report on the Insurance Law is a lengthy and comprehensive document, covering about 150 printed pages.—United Press.

PRESS ACT RECORD IN MADRAS

51 Papers Called Upon To Furnish Security Since 1931

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Working of the Press Act in the Presidency evoked a series of questions in the Madras Council to-day.

The Home Member stated in reply that in all 51 newspapers and periodicals were called upon to furnish security since 1931 of which 19 furnished security, the totol amount so deposited was Rs. 18 200. All deposits have been returned except in four cases and in one instance Government had ordered a sum of Rs. 500 to be forfeited but the High Court set aside the forfeiture order and the amount had been refunded.

As regards Printing Presses he said 35 were called upon to deposit securities since 1931 out of which 20 deposited them and the total amount thus deposited was Rs. 17,275.

There was no case of forfeiture A.P.

Armistice Dinner Chairman

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, will be Chairman at this year's Armistice Dinner to be held at the Grand Hotel on November 11.

Sir Harold is now on his way back to India from England where he had gone to spend the long vacation.—United Press.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPEAL

Lodna Compensation Case Sequel

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Sir Courtney Terrall, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dhevle commenced on the 30th October the hearing of the appeal filed by Secretary of State for India against the decision of Babu Gajadhar Prasad, Subordinate Judge, Dhanbad in what is known as Lodna Compensation Case.

In respect of certain restrictions in the working of coal mines at Lodna by the North Barakar Coal Company Ltd., the Secretary of State granted compensation to the said company. Thereupon the superior landlords of the said company claimed that they were also entitled to compensation which claim was repudiated by the Secretary of State, but was allowed in part by the Sub-Judge. Against that decision the Secretary of State appealed to the Patna High Court.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Government Advocate, appearing with Mr. Sushil Madhab Mallick opened the appeal.

It is interesting to recall that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose appearing for North Barakar Coal Co., Ltd. was arrested at Dhanbad the day after he concluded his arguments in the original case before the sub-Judge and removed to the Seoni Sub-Jail as State prisoner on the 4th February, 1932.—United Press.

'Co-operators' Day' At Indore

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Nov. 2.

To-day, Indore observed the All-India Co-operators' Day.

At a meting held under the auspices of Indore Co-operative Association in the Town Hall with Sir Hukumchand in the chair, speeches reviewing the steady growth and spread of the movement in the State and urging its furtherance on a sound economic planning calculated to improve the lot of rural and urban population were made.

The sponsors further claimed patronage of the State Government to be pioneers in the movement.

REMEMBER! FRIDAY, 8th NOVEMBER

For one of the best Stunt-Thrillers India has produced

WHITE DEVIL

(DELHI-KA-THUG.)

VISHNU CINETONE'S SMASH HIT

with
Alluring ANSUYA
ASHIKHUSEN
SAMSON, NAZIR
and others

Director:
DHIRUBHAI DESAI

Cameraman:
CHATURBHAI PATEL

Just exert your imagination to find out the real "White Devil" and see whether you are successful.

SUPER TALKIES

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Swimming And Umpiring

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

SWIMMING

All-India Olympic Trials.

The All-India Olympic Swimming Trials which were held at Calcutta during the Divali holidays resulted in a clean sweep for the Bengal swimmers in all the events on the card, for which the Eastern province and her representatives deserve to be highly complimented. Bombay had sent only four representatives who managed to secure the second place for us—a praiseworthy achievement indeed, considering the very poor opportunities and encouragment given to our swimmers.

Bharucha's Creditable Performance.

In 200 metres Breast Stroke, P. M. Bharucha and R. M. Pochkhanawalla stood second and third respectively, as also in 100 metres Free Style in which MacDonald and Bharucha secured similar positions. While Bharucha captured another third place in 100 metres Back Stroke, P. Hower obtained the identical number in 400 metres Free Style. Both in Relay and Medly Relay, Bombay finished second. Unless we give larger facilities to our swimmers for practice and improvement, we cannot expect much better results.

Two Worthy Candidates For Oympics.

Among the Bengal swimmers, Madan Mohan Sinha and Raja Ram Shawoo deserve special mention. The former who is only a lad of 15 years, won the 1,500 and 400 metres and the latter topped the 100 metres Free Style and Back Stroke. It is true their timing was far behind the world records. But if sufficient encouragement is given to them, there is every possibility of their reaching the highest standard. I hope the Indian Olympic Association will earnestly consider the feasibility of sending them to the Olympic Games next year, along with Bengal's Water-Polo Team.

A Disheartening Feature.

It is a matter of great pity that **most of the provinces were absent** most of the provinces were absent from the Olympic Trials held at Calcutta. It may be attributed to the general lack of able swimmers and particularly to the lack of funds and facilities. It is upto the local Oympic Associations to get a move on and find full scope for their promising swimmers to reach the tallest heights. Bengal offers the best field for this branch of sport and in consequence she has been able to surpass all the other provinces. But that is not enough. Bengal must help India to secure a leading position in the world competitions. The other provinces should not however lag behind.

A Welcome Visit.

While the Olympic trials were being held at the Eastern Capital, we had a welcome visit from a team of swimmers from the College Square Swimming Club, Calcutta. The visitors received a very enthusiastic reception both at the Golwalla's and Back Bay Swimming baths. Upto the time of writing, they have played five Water-Polo matches, of which they won three and lost two. Two more matches are still to be played. The Bengalis showed remarkable superiority and excellence in every department of the game and should have won every one of the matches with comfort. But rough play marred both the games in which the visitors were the losers. That was hardly creditable to those who revelled in these tactics. Unless our players can imbue the true spirit of the game and glory in it, our real advancement is a far cry.

HOCKEY—

Tug-of-War Still Continues.

The rupture between the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd., and the Bombay Presidency Referees' Association which occurred last year is still persisting. It seems neither side is prepared to give in. While the B.P.H.A. is unwilling to countenance an independent Umpires' Association, the B.R.A. is unprepared to submit its sovereignty to the former. Meanwhile local hockey is suffering from want of proper supervision. The present position is that the B.P.H.A. has appointed an Umpires Board which will be directly under their supervision and control. The members of the B.R.A. as a body of experts and specialists in their particular branch refuse to be dictated by inproficient or laymen.

An Ambiguous Rule.

While admitting the force of the argument on either side, I had suggested in a previous article that the hockey umpires of the B.R.A. should join the B.P.H.A. Umpires Board in a body and flood its Committee, so that the control of this section would be in their hands completely. It has, however, been pointed out to me that under the following rule of the B.P.H.A. Umpires Committee:—

"Members of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association shall be exempt from the annual subscription."

An ordinary member of the B.P.H.A. would be 'ipso facto' a member of the Umpires' Committee. In that case their specialised colour would have no importance at all. On the other hand they might be placed in a position of inferiority which they can not, of course, accept.

Confusion Increased.

On the top of this comes an astounding circular from the Hony. Secretary of the B.P.H.A. which the latter has addressed to the individual members of the B.R.A. He says in it in conclusion: "My Association intend giving every Umpire an opportunity of contesting for a seat on the Umpires' Committee, whether he be a member of the Hockey Association or not, and to this end election for the 1936 Committee has been postponed until the end of this year." Does it mean that anybody who claims to be an umpire would be allowed to vote or stand for election, whether he joins the B.P.H.A. or not? I have heard nothing more preposterous than this. I wish the B.P.H.A. rules and circulars were better drafted than in this haphazard manner. Would the Powers-that-be look into these?

VICTIM TO HIS OWN RUSE

Notorious Outlaw Taken Into Custody

KARACHI, Nov 1.

How an alleged notorious bandit who had proved himself a terror in the country side fell victim to his own clever ruse, is reported from Tando Allahyar.

It is stated that the outlaw along with two of his accomplices after boring a hole in the roof of a shop situated in the main bazar last at night, forced his entry into the shop. While they were engaged in rifling money ond valuables from a safe, the owner of the shop and his servants woke up. Two of the desperadoes made good their escape while the third finding his escape impossible, put himself into a wooden box and let the lid on himself, which closed down shutting him. After some time the bandit felt exhausted and cried for help. The party opened the lid and secured him in a semiconscious state.

In the meantime police rushed to the scene and took the outlaw into custody.—United Press

CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Calcutta Corporation will shortly approach the local Government for permission to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 7,78,400 carrying interest at 3-1/2 per cent per annum and having currency of 17 years from January 1, 1936, for the repayment on that date of the 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1905-06 for Rs. 15 lakhs, the balance being available in the Sinking Fund.

The Government of India will also be asked to fix the rate of growth of the Sinking Fund in respect of the loan at 3 per cent.

SHOULD WOMEN STOP PAINTING THEIR FACES?

A furore has been caused in England by the outspoken words of a clergyman, who, while proposing the health "To the Beautiful Lasses of Cumberland" at the annual Lakelanders' Supper, last month, remarked:—

"I am thankful that I can get back to Cumberland, where the girls leave their faces as God made them, and are content with eyebrows of the same number that Providence provided."

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" of both sex, are invited to state their views on the question whether painting of faces by women is unbecoming of them and should be discouraged.

The sender of the most convincing letter on the subject will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 20th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 1st December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

FACTION FIGHT IN BARODA TOWN

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

Fifteen Thakardas including an old woman are reported to have been injured in a faction fight among Thakardas in Visnagar town, Baroda State, in which

MAHAKOSHAL CONGRESS AFFAIRS

Rajen Babu To Appoint Committee Of Inquiry

JUBBULPORE, November 2.

Considerable surprise and resentment appear to be prevailing among the local members of the Mahakoshal (C. P. Hindusthani) Provincial Congress Committee over the alleged arbitrary action of Pundit Ravi Shanker Shukla, the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, who, by a mere stroke of his pen, has not only disqualified about 6,000, four-anna Congress members of the total enrolment of 10,000 of the Northern districts in the Central Provinces but has further reduced the strength of the Provincial Congress Committee from 70 members to 45, and thus gave a hard hit to the Congress workers in the Northern districts of the Central Provinces.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is expected to visit Raipur on December 12 or 13 next, and it is expected that he will appoint a Committee or an umpire to investigate the drastic reduction in the strength of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press

used. The State police soon arrived on the spot, effected several arrests and restored order.

An other faction fight between Kabaris and Patidars is reported from Kalol town, [illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Week-End Liquidation

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

On Saturday cross-rates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON EASIER

The New York cotton market showed somewhat easier tendency on account of weekend liquidation and hedge selling influenced by improving weather conditions.

BULLION WEAK

London gold and silver ruled weak.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED EASY

Wheat was quietly steady with restricted business. Linseed was easy. Jute and rubber were quiet.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange maintaoned a firm tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	10.86
To-day's opening	10.87
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.80
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	6.09
To-day's opening	6.09
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.10
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 214

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 2.

Cotton showed somewhat easier tendency on weekend liquidation and increased hedge selling influenced by improving weather conditions. Early steadiness was due to fairly good trade buying but subsequently as enquiry from this quarter ceased prices gradually gave way.

Trading in March opened at 10.87 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices kept steady on better Liverpool advices and trade calling with the price remaining stationary around 10.84 but this was eventually lost on increased hedge selling and liquidation and March closed at 10.80 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.05/11.04) 11.03/11.02
January (10.90/10.90) 10.90/10.90
March (10.89/10.87) 10.87/10.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American December (6.17) 6.16
American January (6.13) 6.12
Egyptian November (8.78) 8.78
Egyptian January (8.49) 8.49

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 214 and Rs. 215 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 214 with New York closing futures 6 points down

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 2nd day of October 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY. VAIDAS.

April-May 1935/36

10-30 Rs. 215/4
12-30 Rs. 215/12
2-30 Rs. 215/12
4-30 Rs. 215

April-May
Highest 216
Lowest 215
Settlement Rate 216

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.91 7/8
To-day's closing	4.91 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	4.91 9/16
To-day's opening	4.91 5/8
To-day's closing	4.91 15/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	74.59
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74.63
Difference	+.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 5/8 and then improved to 4.91 3/4 thereafter remaining quiet but closing at 4.91 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.59 and then moved to 74.60 with no important subsequently fluctuations but closed at 74.63.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 2.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 5/16d
Forward	29d.	28 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 2.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 2.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 2. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 1/8) 5.63 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.13) 37.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (60.43) 60.50
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/16) 1-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/10. Some slight activity prevailed on scattered local buying following steadier China cables while quiet London cables helped little to stimulate activity. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35 and 35. The market was quiet and featureless with traders showing very little interest owing to the absence of any important advices from abroad. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 35, 35 and 35.

Final closing rates of silver were Rs. 65-9-0, 65-11-0 and Rs. 66-0-0.

Gold closed at Rs. 34-15, 34-15, and 34-14-9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 74 1/8 and March 72 7/8. There was very little activity owing to the absence of speculative interest with favourable foreign crop advices restricting demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.98. The market was fairly active on some scattered buying by commission house but the demand on the whole was rather restricted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 2.

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£223 1/4 buyers £223 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed.

Linseed (£17 9/16 buyers £17 5/8 sellers. Firm) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

JUTE.

New Crop Nov-Dec. (£20 3/8 buyers) £20 1/4 paid and value.

Dunlop Oct-Nov. (£22 3/4) £22 3/4

Lightning Oct-Nov (£21) £21

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The following cable information was received to-night.

"China sold. America bought. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 3/8 paid and sellers.

January March (6 9/16 paid and sellers) 6 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal November (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	2	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	2	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	2	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.			
Rates at 8-0 p.m.			
Rates at 10-0 p.m.			

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	14	3
Wheat May	4	11	6
Linseed May	7	2	9

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 2.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 2.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 53 1/4) dol 54 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 3/8) dol 21 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 108 7/8) dol 109

SHIPPING

FREIGHT WAR

Mr. Dow Deputed To Karachi To Have Exchange Of Views

KARACHI, November 1.

What is characterised here as a freight war between steamship companies, which is stated to be the direct outcome of cut-throat competition, is understood to be seriously engaging the attention of the Government of India, to whose notice the matter has been brought by a local mercantile body called the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber.

It is further understood that the authorities are deputing Mr. H. Dow, Joint Secretary in the Department of Commerce, to Karachi, where he is supposed to have frank exchange of views with the representatives of various interested bodies.—United Press.

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES

Prominent Senators' Opinion

(Special Cable).

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.

The prediction that the present American silver purchasing policy would be continued was made by Mr. Burton-Wheeler and Mr. William Henry King, two of America's leading silver Senators, who are members of a deputation of Senators and Congressmen proceeding to Manila. Mr. King expressed the opinion that the price of silver would rise to 1.29 dollars per ounce.

AMALNER MARKET NEWS

AMALNER: Nov. 2.

(From Messrs. Trambaklal Amolakchand):—

The sky here is quite clear. Cotton is coming. Ginning factories are working. No demand mand for ready cotton-seeds hence rates are decreasing. There is absolutely no chance of Teji. Ready fine old Rs. 21-10. New cotton-seeds Rs. 24. Waida Magsar Rs. 20-8; Posh Rs. 19-8 and Singfalli bazar constant. Ready Rs. 12. Magsar Rs. 12-2. Posh Rs. 12-4. Oil tins Rs. 31-4. Tilli-seed Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Jutes ruled steady but business was on a limited scale. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were ready. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: three per cent new loan 1951/54 98/6; three and half per cent government paper 93/4: five per cent loan 1945/55 118/10 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/2.

Banks: Central Bank 25; Imperial conty. 384 small lots; Reserve Bank 123/8.

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 93.

Cotton: New Victoria ordy 1/6.

Coals: Deoli 6; Raneegunge 31.

Jutes: Anglo-India pref. 152 cum div; Darnagur 132/8 small lot: Champdany 166 cum div; Dalhousie 300 odd lot; Gourepore 653/8 small lot; Howrah 49/4; Hasting pref. 119; Kamarhatty 487; Kanknarrah 412/8: Orient 169 small lots; National 22/8 small lot; Standard 291 odd lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 7/13; Jubbulpore 11/4 odd lot; Bengal Iron 3/12; Burn & Co., ordy 247/8; Indian Iron & Steel 9; Associated Hotels ordy 2/10; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3/13; Macfarlane 4/8; Indo-Burma petroleum pref. 119; Tide water oil 8/12; Titaghur Paper defd. 9/10; India General Navigation ordy 98 small lot: India General Navigation pref. 125/8.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 215/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 215/12, on scattered buying. The undertone of the market was steady. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but opened unchanged. Later on there was some profit-taking in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A./M.	214/12
Oomra D./J.	196/12
Oomra March	194/8
Bengal D./J.	150
Bengal March	149/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal Superfine	...	171
Bengal Fine	...	168
Bengal F.G.	...	...
C. P. 1 Fine	222/224	...
C. P. 2 Fine	212/214	...
Arvi Fine	212/21	...
Ellichpur Fine	212/214	...
Berar Fine	212/214	...
Khamgaon Fine	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	212/214	...
Khandesh Fine	207/209	218
Jalna/Sailu Fine	207/209	...
Burwah Sanavad	212/213	...
Mathia Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	235/240	...
Punjab/American	225/230	...
Sindh-American	...	243
Cambodia	285/290	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	255/260	...
Compta Good	260/265	...
Westerns	245/255	...
Kampala	355/357	...
Busoga	353	...
Jinja	343	...
New Manza	325	...

BANK CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending November is Rs. 15,97,56,353 against Rs. 12,44,49,458 in the previous week.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay. Nov. 2.

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. In the absence of any important business prices of silver and gold fluctuated within a narrow range:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Gold Ready	35	0	0
Kartak delivery	35	0	0
Magsar delivery	34	15	6
Ready Silver	66	7	0
Kartak delivery	66	8	0
Magsar delivery	66	11	6

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold Bars valued at Rs. 7,335,668 were exported to foreign countries from Bombay during the week ending Saturday the 2nd inst.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went of the Gold standard up-to-date amounts to Rs. 2,507,094,219.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	63
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	72
Consolidated Gas	30
Western Union Telg	63
Radio Corporation	8
New York Central	22 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Bethelehem Steel	40
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	60
Int Nickel of Canada	32 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amr Celanese	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
General Motor	54 1/4
Socony	12
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	31

Market strong. St. Oil of N J has declared a dividend of 50 cents and extra dividend of 25 cents. Carloadings up 83000

Total business 2 1/4 million

Old Bulls Start Unloading In Shares

Early Rise Meet Heavy Selling

TECHNICAL POSITION WEAK

BOMBAY: Nov. 2.

As usual, the Share Bazaar opened steady, and ruled firm on active buying by Jobbers. Prices recorded further sharp improvement, but old Bulls unloaded at the rise, and prices weakened towards the close. There was increased selling in Tata Power and Steel Shares, while other counters fluctuated within a narrow range.

Recently there has been considerable short-covering and buying by small Operators, which weakened the technical position of the market. The market becoming overbought, old Bulls unloaded a portion of their holdings.

The rise in Securities is well discounted, and there seems no possibility of any aggressive buying at present. Almost all bullish factors are temporarily discounted and the market looks like weakening in the near-future. We think, it still advisable to secure profits with a view to replace on easier markets.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

100 Ahm Advance	302	8
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
260 Bombay Dyeing	781	4
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	236	4
100 Central	271	4
100 Colaba	142	8
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	131	14
100 Gokak	128	12
100 Hindustan	1750	0
100 Indore	77	8
100 Khatau	78	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 2

Century 236 240 238 236
Bombay Dyeing 781 787 783 785 781
Kohinoor 211 213 211
Central India 271 273 271
New Great 137 140
Simplex 75 78/12
Swadeshi 175 178 175
Bundi 35 34/6 34
1 Cement 452 448 456 456/2 460 456
Punjab 23/4 23/2 23/4 23
Shahabad 477 478/12
Andhra 1607 1610 1600
Tata Hydro 160
Tata Power 1522 1530 1515 1517 1507
Tram Ord 146 145/15
T Steel Defd 585 582 593 591 600 593 595 587 582 585
T Steel Ord 148 147/12 150 148/2 149/8 148
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 160 159/8
Bellapur 345 350 342 343 345
B Steam 281 283/12
B Burma 376 378 380 371 376/4

100 Kohinoor	211	4
250 Laxmi	675	0
100 Madhavji	7	6
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	810	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	140	0
100 Osmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2200	0
50 Simplex	78	12
100 Swadeshi	175	0
100 Swan	100	10
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1300	0
1000 Western	750	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	98	0
25-50 Central	34	12
500 Imperial	1,517	8
125-500 Im. Con.	381	4
50-100 India	123	4
100 Reserve Bank	125	4
5 Union	5-4-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	34	0
70 Gwalior	116	4
160 Indian	456	4
40 Katni Def.	2050	0
100 Katni Ord.	361	4
75 Okha	255	0
10 Punjab	23	2

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy, showers probably
CENTRAL: Light rains
WEST: Unsettled and cloudy

100 Shahabad	478	12
70 United	118	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	6
15-75 New India	39	8
200 Oriental	4,335	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	0
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	146	14
1000 Audhra Valley	1,597	8
10 Ajmer	11	0
60 Bombay Tram	145	15
100 Bombay Suburban	170	0
10 Broach	11	12
100 Karachi	221	4
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	175	0
100 Tata Hydro	160	10
1000 Tata Power	1.507	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	865	0
100 Amr. Patty	119	12
100 C Province	88	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	0
100 Mandra Bhon	92	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	32	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	585	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	148	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	215	0
50 Belapur Sugar	345	0
150 Bombay Steam	283	12
125 Bombay Burma	376	4
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	131	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-12-6	
100 Bombay Telephone	103	12
100 Indian Bleaching	110	0
160 Indian Radio Dfd.	515	0
100 Ind Radio Ord.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	13	5
30 Premier Construction	76	8
25 Tata Oil	18	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1382	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	282	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	8
5 p.c. Central India	511	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 31st October 3,581 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 127,382 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 111,083 bales

Increase 16,299 bales

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 2

3 per cent 1951/54 98/2
3 per cent 1941 102/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N 93/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/12
4 per cent 1943 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 108/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/13
5 per cent 1940/43 110/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 1

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 104

U. S. COTTON CROP
Private Estimates.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co:—
Estimate crop 11,285,000 bales
Fairchild 11,622,000 bales.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 1

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 3/4; highest 216 1/2; lowest 214 3/4; closing 216 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 198; highest 198 1/2; lowest 198; closing 198 1/2

Oomra March opening 196; highest 196 1/2; lowest 196; closing 196 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 150 1/4; highest 151 1/2; lowest 150 1/4; closing 151 1/2

Bengal March opening 149 1/2; highest 150 3/4; lowest 149 1/2; closing 150 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 21 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 6 1/4

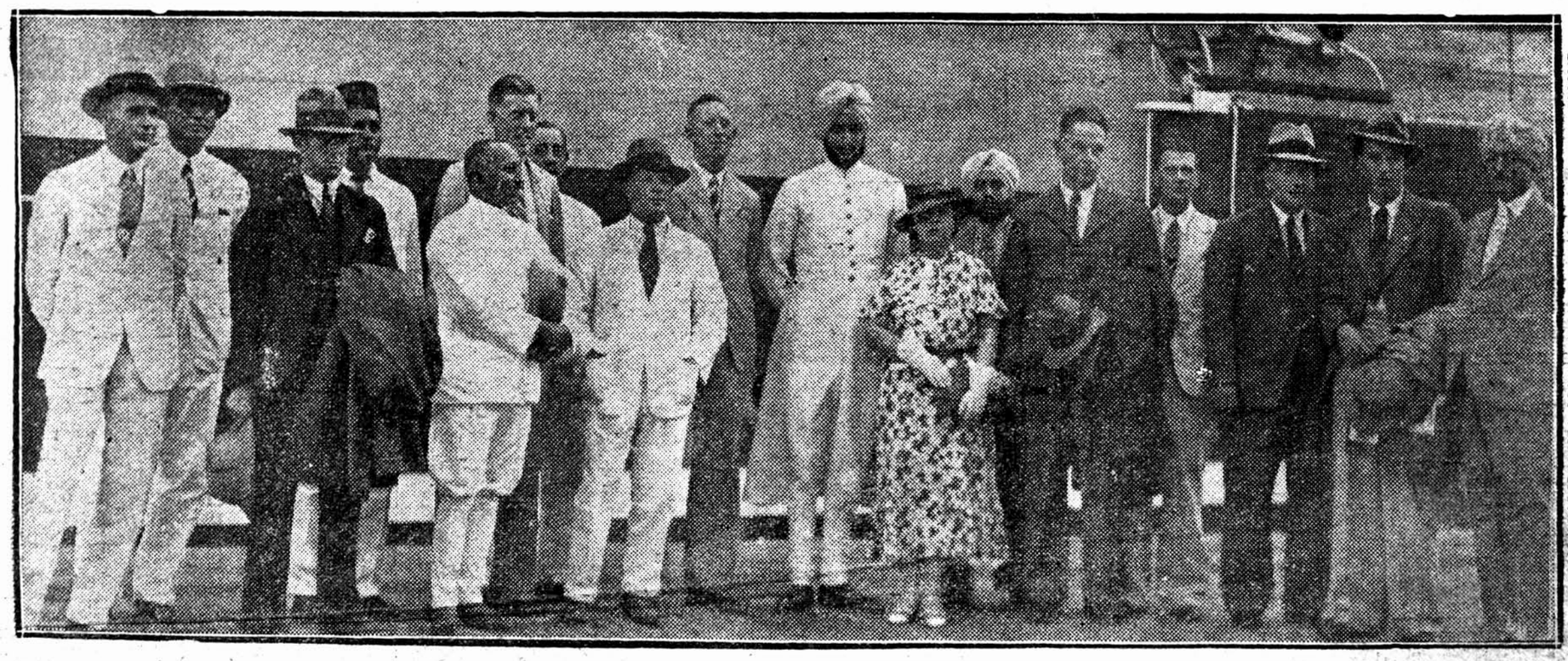
PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,915
Linseed	966
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	52
Gingellyseed	25
Groundnuts	7,363
Castorseed	867
Rice	21,008
Myrabollams	121
Cottonseed	606
Gram	1,169
Joowar	601
Bajree	1,354
	Tons.
Coal	2,105

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1-11-35	3294000	2289000
Receipts Yesterday 1-11-35	59000	45000
Exports to date 1-11-35	1370000	1304000
Stock at Ports 25-10-35	2626000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-35	221000	1826000
Stock at Liverpool 25-10-35	442000	936000
Visible Supply 25-10-35	7085000	8560000
Quantity in sight 25-10-35	5307000	3575000
Quantity out of sight 25-10-35	2581000	2264000



The Yuvaraj of Patiala (centre) who went on board the "Chitral" to officially receive the Australian cricketers. Jack Ryder the skipper is on the right of the Yuvaraj and Macartney, the famous player in the centre.

Bombay Welcomes 'Aussies'

Nawab Of Bhopal Greets Them As Ambassadors Of Goodwill

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A grand reception was accorded to the unofficial Australian Cricket Team, which disembarked early this morning from s.s. "Chitral," which arrived in Bombay late on Friday night.

Besides the Yuvaraj of Patiala, the Maharajah of Jamnagar Mr. De Mello, Secretary of the Board of Cricket Control; Prince Pratap Singhji (nephew of Ranji), there was a large number of cricket enthusiasts, present on board, to greet the Autralian visitors.

The Yuvaraj of Patiala, in welcoming Mr. Jack Ryder, the Aussie Skipper, handed him a letter from the Maharaja of Patiala, which read as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Ryder! I extend to you and other members of my Australian Team, a most hearty welcome to India. It would have given me great pleasure to receive you all at the Gateway of India, but unfortunately my engagements, made some time ago, don't permit my getting away from Patiala at present, and I am, therefore, sending my Yuvaraj (Heir-Apparent) to receive and welcome you on my behalf. I need hardly assure you that the whole of India will welcome you, and is looking forward to a really first-class display of cricket this season. I wish you the best of luck and a very happy sojourn in India."

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S MESSAGE

Mr. De Mello, then handed the Australian Captain the following letter from the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Board of Cricket Control:—

"It is with very great pleasure, I am writing you these lines to welcome you to India and wish you a very happy and successful visit. I hope, with all my heart, that you will enjoy every aspect of your stay here, and that, on your return to Australia, your tour will remain a very happy memory to you all. I will venture the hope that you may all go back as ambassadors to promote still further the cordial relations which already exist between our two countries, and also to promote and make possible a regular official exchange of cricket visits in future. I to-day presided at the meeting of the Board of Cricket Control and all the members present join with me in extending you all a very he arty welcome."

After the team had been introduced to the Yuvaraj, Prince Pratap Singhji and others, they drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel. It is expected that they will have net practise on the Parsi Gymkhana grounds to-day and to-morrow before leaving for Rajkot.

Nagel Towers Over All.

Bombay has its first glimpse of the Australian cricketers at close quarters this morning. The visitors looked very fit and there was no gainsaying the fact that in spite of the so-called "years" of their veterans, they appeared one of the most workmanlike and efficient teams that one could wish to see. Like true colonials, the visitors reciprocated with great warmth the greetings extended to them.

L. Nagel, who is to open the Australian attack on fast wickets, was the most conspicuous figure. Standing 6ft. 6ins. in his shoes, he towered over the others. Hardly less noticeable was Jack Ryder himself 6 feet 2 inches, who has an amiable personality.

Macartney, dapper and dignified, was the cynosure of all eyes, acquainted with his great record in Australian Cricket.

Morrisby, described as the "Babe" of the team, was carrying a tennis racket for his colleague Leather. The Tasmanian who has several centuries to his credit, looks a hitter.

Ironmonger, one of the veterans of the team, seemed to justify the statement of the Skipper that though some of them were in their forties, they were still as active as many of the youngsters.

Jack Ryder, the Australian skipper.

As the dangerous trundlers of the side, Oxenham and Ironmonger, attracted great attention from critics and autograph-hunters.

Ironmonger particularly asked about the state of wickets in India, and he chuckled hopefully, when told that wickets in India were unlike the Billiard table type found in Australia. One of the silent members of the team was Oxenham, who is expected to do great damage on Indian wickets.

Fully Representative Side

Frank Tarrant, the Manager o. the Team told the "Chronicle" representative that the Australian side was fully representative, having four first wicket batsmen in Wendell Bill, Morrisby, Bryant and Hendry. Macartney was the fourth batsman and Ryder the fifth. They had two very fast bowlers in Alexander and Leather. Nagel was fast medium. They had a googly bowler in Mair. Perhaps the best left-hand bowler in the whole of Australia was Ironmonger. Change bowlers were Hendry, Macartney and Ryder. Oxenham was the best all-rounder.

They had a coming Bradman in Allsoper.

It would not be far wrong to say that the present team is as good as team, if not better, than the official team that is at present visiting South Africa. The unofficial team certainly had better bowlers than the Official team in South Africa.

Tarrant Thanked.

The Maharaja of Patiala, writing to Mr. Frank Tarrant, who was mainly responsible for organizing the Australian tour, says:—

"I heartily welcome you back to India and thank you warmly for all that you did in bringing out my team from Australia. I hope that they will give an excellent account of themselves."

M.C.C. NEW ZEALAND ALL OUT FOR 344

W. Australia Makes 165 For 6 Wkts.

(Special Cable).

PERTH, Nov. 1.

Continuing their match against West Australia to-day the M.C.C. New Zealand team were all out for 344 runs, James Langridge contributing 59. Ditchburn, a left-handed bowler took four for 46.

West Australia then going in made 165 for six wickets before the close of the play. Taafe scoring 76 for them. Sims who has so far taken four wickets for 74 runs dismissed Newman under the l.b.w. rule which for the first time is applied in Australia.

AMATEUR BOXING AT SIR C. J. HALL

Good Entries Received From Military And Civilian Clubs

For the Bombay Presidency Eigth Annual Boxing Championships which will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall from November 12-15, commencing at 9-30 p.m., the following clubs have entered:

Dufferin Old Cadets Association. Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Gymnastic Institution. Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. 1st., Bn., The Gloucestershire Regiment, Mhow. Procter Branch Y.M.C.A. 1st. Bn., The Somerset Light Infantry, Poona. "H" Field Battery (Ramsay's Troop) R. A., Mhow. G.I.P. Railway.

The Weigh-in will take place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, November 11, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

His Excellency, Lord Brabourne Governor of Bombay, will be present on the final night and will distribute the prizes.

Plans for the booking of seats are now open at S. Rose and Co. Ltd.

FAMOUS CRICKETER DEAD

H. B. Cameron Falls Victim To Enteric Fever

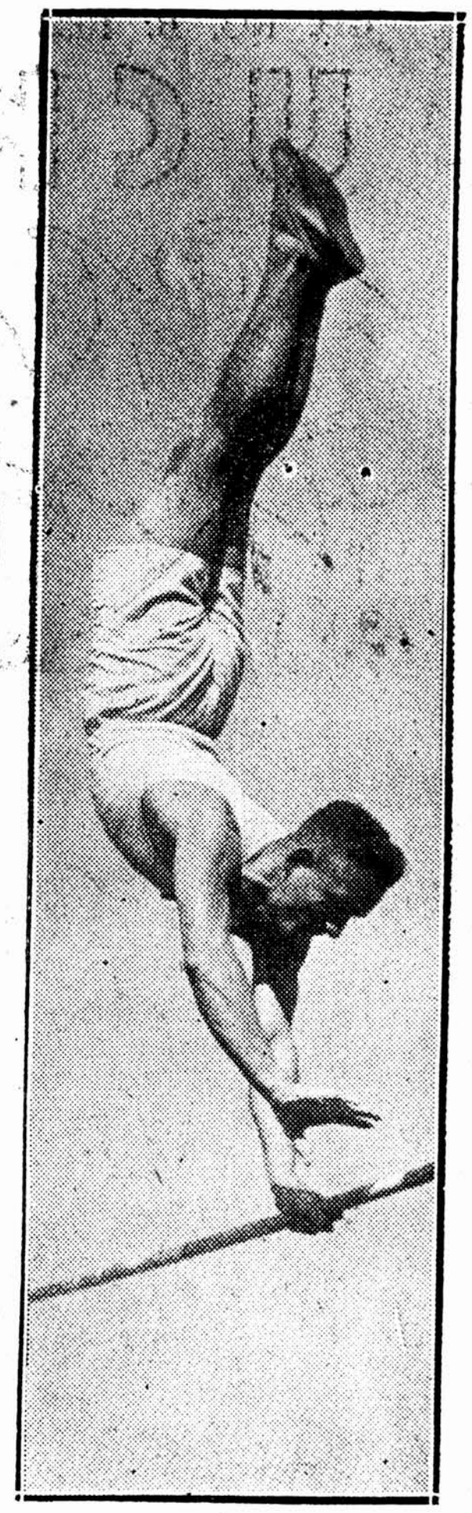
JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2.

The death has occurred of H. B. Cameron, the South African Wicketkeeper from enteric.—Reuter.

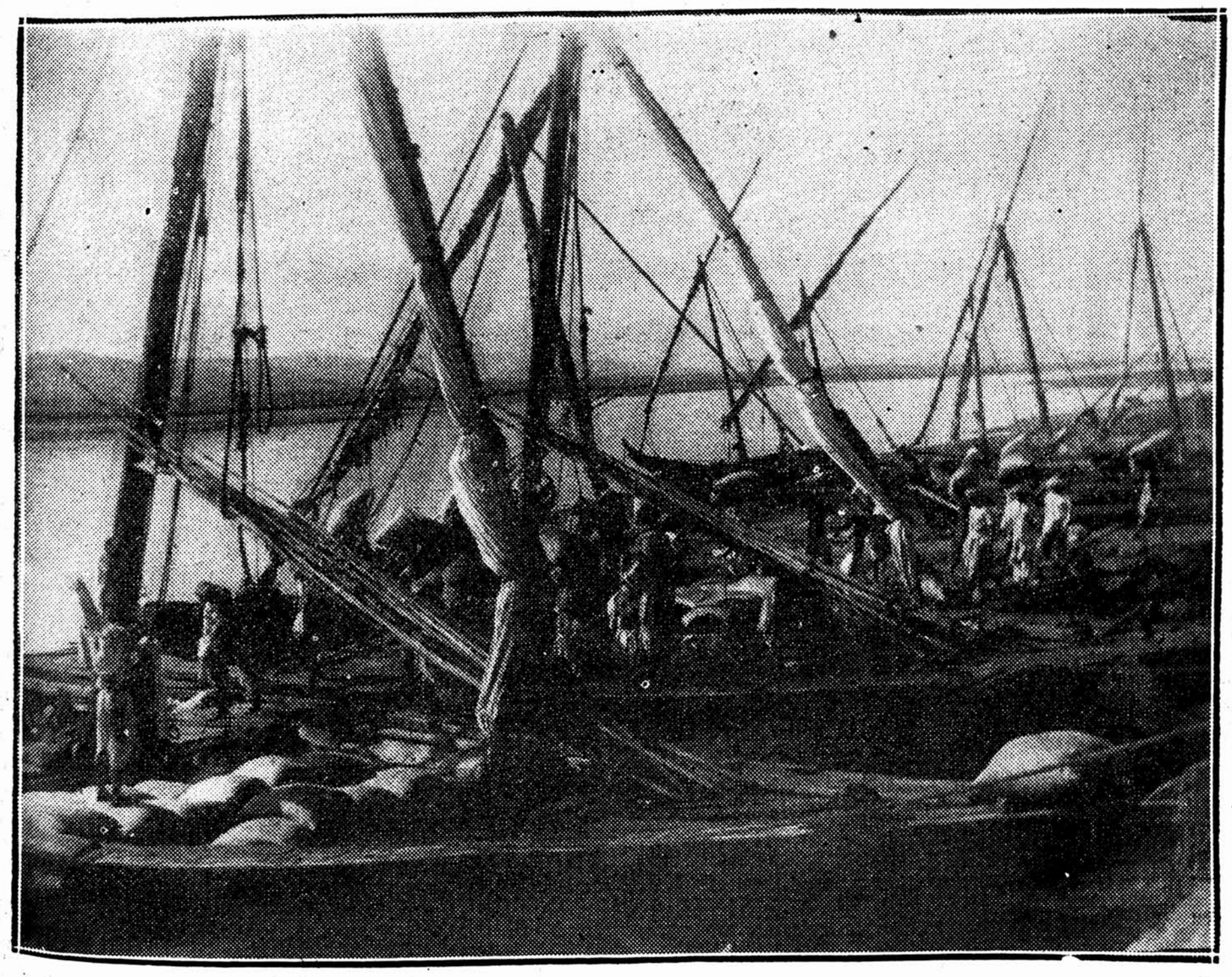
(Camerson, who was vice-captain of the victorious South African team which won the tests in England, returned home recently.

FIRST FAMILY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Manuel Quezon, the "George Washington" of the Philippines, is pictured with his family on the first Presidential Election Day, in which he was an overwhelming victor at the polls. Both he and the members of his family are wearing native costumes. (From left to right):—Aurora Quezon, Mrs. and President Manuel L. Quezon; Zenaida Quezon and Manuel L. Quezon Jr.



THE PERFECT POISE.



"A BUSY MORNING." (Photo by S. N. Moole).

J. C. Robinson, the Negro pilot, is engaged in instructing Ethiopian officers in piloting of planes.

Delegates to and Members of Reception Committee

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday, November 3, 1935

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No. 697050

The Bombay Chronicle
(SUNDAY EDITION)

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